



This is a digital copy of a book that was preserved for generations on library shelves before it was carefully scanned by Google as part of a project to make the world's books discoverable online.

It has survived long enough for the copyright to expire and the book to enter the public domain. A public domain book is one that was never subject to copyright or whose legal copyright term has expired. Whether a book is in the public domain may vary country to country. Public domain books are our gateways to the past, representing a wealth of history, culture and knowledge that's often difficult to discover.

Marks, notations and other marginalia present in the original volume will appear in this file - a reminder of this book's long journey from the publisher to a library and finally to you.

Usage guidelines

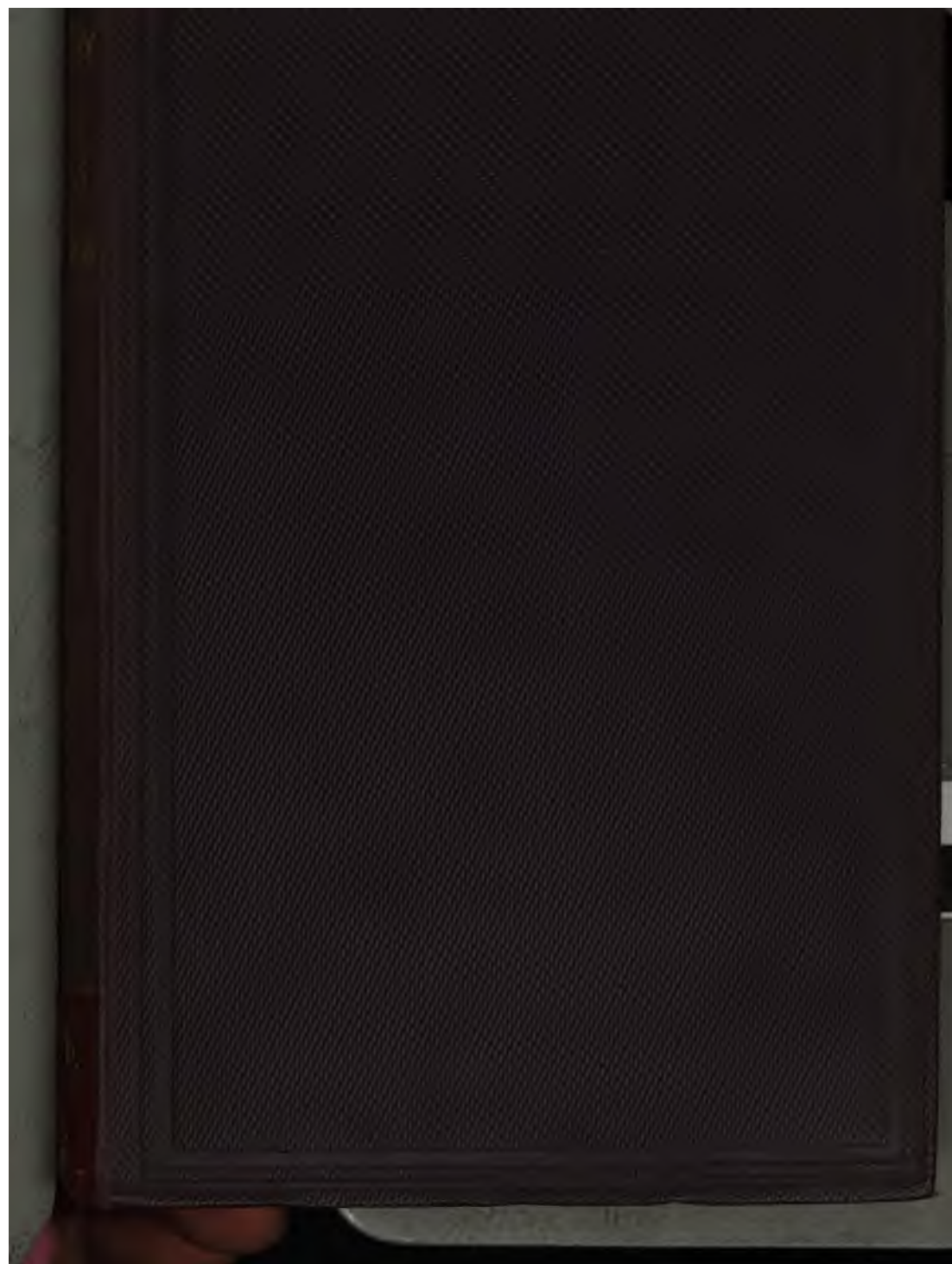
Google is proud to partner with libraries to digitize public domain materials and make them widely accessible. Public domain books belong to the public and we are merely their custodians. Nevertheless, this work is expensive, so in order to keep providing this resource, we have taken steps to prevent abuse by commercial parties, including placing technical restrictions on automated querying.

We also ask that you:

- + *Make non-commercial use of the files* We designed Google Book Search for use by individuals, and we request that you use these files for personal, non-commercial purposes.
- + *Refrain from automated querying* Do not send automated queries of any sort to Google's system: If you are conducting research on machine translation, optical character recognition or other areas where access to a large amount of text is helpful, please contact us. We encourage the use of public domain materials for these purposes and may be able to help.
- + *Maintain attribution* The Google "watermark" you see on each file is essential for informing people about this project and helping them find additional materials through Google Book Search. Please do not remove it.
- + *Keep it legal* Whatever your use, remember that you are responsible for ensuring that what you are doing is legal. Do not assume that just because we believe a book is in the public domain for users in the United States, that the work is also in the public domain for users in other countries. Whether a book is still in copyright varies from country to country, and we can't offer guidance on whether any specific use of any specific book is allowed. Please do not assume that a book's appearance in Google Book Search means it can be used in any manner anywhere in the world. Copyright infringement liability can be quite severe.

About Google Book Search

Google's mission is to organize the world's information and to make it universally accessible and useful. Google Book Search helps readers discover the world's books while helping authors and publishers reach new audiences. You can search through the full text of this book on the web at <http://books.google.com/>





600018148S







THE
MASTER-KEY TO PUBLIC OFFICES,
AND
CANDIDATE'S COMPLETE INSTRUCTOR:

FULLY SHOWING

WHAT PLACES TO SEEK; WHAT STEPS TO TAKE; WHO ARE THE
PATRONS; WHAT ARE THE EXAMINATIONS; THE AGES AND
QUALIFICATIONS REQUIRED; THE SALARIES, RULES OF
PROMOTION, CLASSIFICATION, HOURS OF ATTEND-
ANCE, PROSPECTS, AND PRIZES IN EACH
OFFICE; RETIRING PENSIONS, ETC.

THE WHOLE FORMING

A COMPREHENSIVE HAND-BOOK

FOR ALL

PERSONS DESIROUS TO ENTER HER MAJESTY'S CIVIL SERVICE.

BY

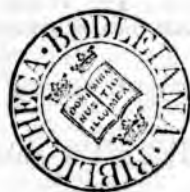
JOHN BOULGER, ESQ., BARRISTER-AT-LAW,

EDITOR OF "THE CIVIL SERVICE GAZETTE," ETC. ETC.

LONDON:
HOULSTON AND WRIGHT, 65, PATERNOSTER-ROW.

1860

226. b. 110.



P R E F A C E.

ACCORDING to Mr. HORACE MANN, Registrar to the Civil Service Commission, there are 80,000 persons appointed, directly or indirectly, by the central executive authority (exclusive of officers appointed and paid by local jurisdiction), and therefore properly belonging to the permanent Civil Service of the Kingdom. Cutting off the heads and the tails—high political and superior departmental functionaries, and inferior servants—there are between 30,000 and 40,000 holders of Public Civil situations to whom the test of Education now applies, who must prove their qualifications and capacities, and for whose use especially this work is intended. When Patronage was everything, and personal Merit or Qualification nothing, such a book would have been an impertinence, as disclosing the private-partnership affairs of a few families and their dependents—affairs in which the public had apparently no concern; but now that the Service is opened to the millions, the book is a necessity, the information it contains is daily asked for, and is, in fact, indispensable to all persons who have obtained, or who desire to obtain, Civil employment under the Crown.

Several Departmental and General Guides, of more or less utility, have been published; but a comprehensive Hand-Book, or Instructor, was still called for: and having peculiar means of knowing the kind of information most in demand, and having special sources from which to supply it, I have felt it my duty to compose this volume for the instruction and use of the Public and of the Service.

In the most carefully-prepared work giving the details and peculiarities of numerous establishments, all of a changeable nature, some inaccuracies will necessarily be discoverable—caused by revisions and re-classifications in progress; but I flatter myself they will in this be found few and of slight importance; and I confidently hope that “THE MASTER-KEY” will be found a right trusty, practical instrument, in the hands of Candidates for Government Situations, by means of which they will easily unlock the doors, and obtain speedy entrance into Public Offices.

JOHN BOULGER.

*Civil Service Gazette Office, 67, Strand,
30th November, 1859.*

THE EAST INDIA PRIZES FOR 1860.

It has just been decided that the number of Appointments for the Civil Service in India open for *Unrestricted Public Competition* in July next, will be *Eighty*. For the Official Regulations and Course of Examination, see page 55.

INDEX.

	Page
Adjutant General's Department	46
Admiralty, The	58
Accountant-General's Department	61
Surveyor's Department	61
Scientific Branches	63
Agricultural and Emigration Statistics (Ireland) Office	183
Audit Office, The	181
Age, Health, and Character, Proofs of	199
Age and Qualifications for Entrance (under each Office.	
Annual Vacation and Holidays	11
Bank of England, The	189
Board of Trade, The	72
British Museum, The	86
Candidates, Full Instructions for	5
Certificates, Honorary, Value of	9
Character, Proofs of	199
Charitable Trusts Commission, England	179
Chief Secretary's Office, Ireland	180
Civil Service Commission, The	163
Constabulary, Irish	184
Coast-Guard Office, Admiralty	69
Competitive Examinations	8, 165
Colonial Office, The	33
Commander-in-Chief's Department	46
Consular Corps	38
Copyhold, Inclosure, and Tithe Commission	167
Corps Diplomatic	37
Corps of Gentlemen-at-Arms	17
Customs, The	88
Instructions and Probation of Officers	92
Liverpool Establishment	99
Dockyards, Admiralty	59
Establishments	64
Duchy of Cornwall Office	178
Lancaster Office	177
Ecclesiastical Commission, England	172
Ireland	183
Education, Committee of Privy Council for	76
Emigration Office	175
Examinations, Preparations for	6
Examination Questions, Specimens of	201—216
Excise Branch, Inland Revenue	102
Surveying Officers, England	109

Excise Branch, Surveying Officers, Scotland	.. .. .	Page
Ireland	.. .. .	110
Exchequer, Comptroller-General's Office	.. .. .	111
First Steps to be taken by Candidates for Situations	.. .. .	5
Fishery Board, Scotland	.. .. .	187
Foreign Messengers, Queen's	.. .. .	39
Foreign Office, The	.. .. .	37
General-Registrar's Office	.. .. .	154
Gentlemen-at-Arms	.. .. .	17
Governors, Colonial	.. .. .	33
Salaries	.. .. .	36
Heralds' College, The	.. .. .	178
Health, Proofs of	.. .. .	199
Holidays and Annual Vacation in the several Offices	.. .. .	11
House of Commons, The	.. .. .	25
House of Lords, The	.. .. .	22
Home Office, The	.. .. .	31
India, Government Situations in	.. .. .	49, 54
Regulations	.. .. .	55
India Office, The	.. .. .	48
India Service, Entrance to	.. .. .	3, 50
Inland Revenue, The	.. .. .	102
Inland Revenue Establishment, Scotland	.. .. .	110
Ireland	.. .. .	111
Inspectors of Factories, Mines and Collieries	.. .. .	160
Inspectors of Prisons, Ireland	.. .. .	153
Lunatic Asylums, Ireland	.. .. .	171
IRELAND.—Agricultural and Emigration Statistics Office	.. .. .	183
Board of Public Works	.. .. .	182
Chief Secretary's Office	.. .. .	180
Constabulary	.. .. .	184
Convict Prisons	.. .. .	160
Ecclesiastical Commissioners	.. .. .	183
General Register Office	.. .. .	166
Inland Revenue Establishment	.. .. .	111
Inspectors of Prisons	.. .. .	153
Lunatic Asylums	.. .. .	171
Lord Lieutenant's Household	.. .. .	179
Military Offices	.. .. .	47
National Education	.. .. .	82
Paymaster of Civil Services Office	.. .. .	181
Poor Law Commission	.. .. .	143
Post Office, Establishment, Dublin	.. .. .	120
Provincial Postmasters, &c.	.. .. .	127
Registry of Deeds Office	.. .. .	184
University, Queen's	.. .. .	85
Joint Stock Companies Registration Office	.. .. .	74

INDEX.

vii

	Page
Lancaster, Duchy of, Office of	177
Local Government Act Office	169
Lord Chamberlain's Department, Queen's Household	16
Lord Great Chamberlain of England's Office	21
Lord Steward's Department	18
Lord Lieutenant of Ireland's Household	179
Lunatic Asylums Inspectors (Ireland)	171
Lunacy Board (Scotland)	171
Lunacy Commissioners in England	170
Master of the Horse's Department	20
Military Store Establishment	47
Mines, School of, and Geological Museum	80
Mint, The Royal	137
National Debt Office	136
National Education, Ireland	82
National Gallery, The	85
Parks, Palaces, &c. (Board of Works)	139
Patronage	1, 6
Patent Office, The	172
Paymaster-General's Office	133
Paymaster of Civil Service Office, Ireland	181
Pensions or Superannuation Allowances	191
Pensions, Professional and Special	197
Poor Law Board, The	141
— Scotland	142
— Commission, Ireland	143
Post Office, The	113
— Provincial Postmasters and Clerks	123
— Colonial Establishments	128
Privy Council Office, The	71
Privy Seal Office, The	176
Prisons Department	144
— Irish Convict	150
— Scotland	150
Probation, Terms of	10
Professional and Special Pensions	197
Promotion, General Rules of	10
Public Offices, How far open to the Public	2
Public Records and State Paper Offices	158
Public Works Loan Commission	170
— Board of, Ireland	182
Questions set for Candidates (Specimens of)	201—216
Quartermaster-General's Department	46
Queen's Foreign Service Messengers	89
Queen's Household, The	15
Queen's and Lord Treasurers' Remembrancers Office	187
Registrar-General's Office	154

INTRODUCTORY CHAPTER.

FORMERLY public offices, big and little, were monopolized by the members, connections, and dependents of a few "governing families"—hereditary statesmen, and noble place-holders and place-mongers by right divine. An exclusive aristocracy and a close bureaucracy kept all the employments under the Crown in their own hands, and applied them either for their direct personal profit, or as provisions for needy relatives, or as rewards for their political supporters. If out of the "charmed circle," no one had the smallest chance of obtaining a berth of value, and, from clerkships in the Treasury to runners in the Post-office, every place was converted to private use, or utilised for party purposes. The power of dispensing lucrative patronage, acquired by successful usurpation, was in fact treated as political capital at compound interest, and was made the most of, unscrupulously, by the noble families and ministers that exercised it. As every great family had in its bosom one or more members who professed opinions opposite to the rest, it mattered little whether the Government of the day was Whig or Tory, for the loaves and fishes were still divided, with more or less equity, between the high caste Brahmins of Great Britain.

But a great change has taken place for the better. The principle of this monopoly has been rudely shaken, and its practice, at least in its grosser form, has been interrupted; and though the governing families and their dependents still enjoy the best appointments, the justice of throwing open the Public Service to the public has been recognised and proclaimed, and some little way has been made in carrying the new system into operation. We are still very far from throwing wide open the principal doors of the public offices for democracy to rush in *en masse*, but we have unlocked some side wickets by which the sons of the people may, with some luck and superior intelligence combined with energy, squeeze into the positions hitherto strictly preserved for the children of the great and their obsequious hangers-on.

An idea has been hastily propagated, and extensively circulated, that public employment is now given, without distinction or selection

from any privileged class, to all who will prove their claim to it, and that young men of fair character and ability, subjects of the Queen, within the prescribed limits of age, and possessed of the stipulated amount of book-learning, have only to enter their names and appear at the lists to contend for the prizes of junior situations at the disposal of the Ministers and heads of departments. This is altogether an error. As yet entrance into the public offices of the United Kingdom is obtained only in the old-fashioned way, by the favour, friendship, or discretion of the authorities for the time being, and no one can be admitted to any situation, or be allowed to adduce evidence of his fitness to fill one, who is not first named by the patron as a person *prima facie* eligible. The step gained is, that, whereas in the good old times the Treasury or patron appointed absolutely their first favourites to vacant offices—and often appointed the ignorant, the incompetent, and the good-for-nothing—they now nominate two, three, four, or more, at their discretion, for each post, and send them to compete before the examination tables of the Civil Service Commissioners, on the principle of *detur digniori*. In a good many cases only one person is still named for each vacant office, the effect of which is that the patron maintains his ancient privilege in substance untouched, except that he must nominate one who comes up to the standard intellectually, physically, and morally fitted for the office, and cannot plant on the country the lame, the halt, the blind, and the idiotic.

Those who advocate the principle of popularising the Public Service in the full sense, are making unceasing efforts, and strong influences are constantly in operation with the object of compelling a closer approach to the system of open competition. Recently the plan has been urged, and partly acted upon, of setting up several situations at the same time, instead of each singly, and allowing all who are nominated to compete in a group. By this mode, should there be ten places to fill and thirty or more candidates, the ten best answerers at the examination would obtain the places; whereas, had each place been put up singly, some of the least informed of the whole number might have obtained admission to the service, provided that they barely reached the prescribed standard of qualification.

Another move has been made in the popular interest by the disposal of certain situations in the Secretary of State for India's Office, called "writerships," by a real unlimited competition. As this may prove to be the introduction of the thin edge of the wedge, which is destined to be ultimately driven completely home, it deserves particular notice. There were eight writerships in the East India Office to be established, and Lord Stanley, the then Secretary of

State, determined to offer them as prizes to all comers, being natural-born British subjects. The salaries assigned to these offices were £80 a-year for the first five years; £90 for the second five years; £100 for the third; and £120 for the fourth five years; and £200 thenceforth; and to the holders of all, the additional advantage was given of 1s. per sheet of 480 words in excess of five sheets per day, the allotted task-work. The duties of these writers were defined to be copying, attending to accounts, and assisting in the ordinary duties of clerks, and the ages of admission were limited to between 16 and 26 years. There were 789 applicants, and these were subsequently reduced to 391, who were admitted as competitors, the metropolis and its neighbourhood naturally furnishing by far the largest portion, viz., 250. Ultimately only 339 presented themselves for examination, which commenced on the 18th of January, 1859, and was continued for three successive days, during six hours each. The places were disposed of to the best answerers, and the result of this first experiment of an unrestricted competitive examination for Government offices in England is considered by the friends of the open system as most satisfactory, and one that must sooner or later be generally adopted.

But for the great victory already gained over the old place monopolists, and the substantial conquest secured for the people, we must look to India itself. That vast field for distinction and wealth, heretofore held as a preserve for the Directors, their relatives and friends, is now, by Act of Parliament, opened to all who have the enterprise and intelligence to seek their fortunes in it. As yet this important acquisition is not fully understood or appreciated by the community, but when it is, doubtless public employment in India will be sought with eagerness by classes that hitherto felt themselves excluded from all hope of obtaining it, and the youths of the United Kingdom will learn to regard our glorious empire of Hindostan as the most promising and profitable sphere under the Crown for the exercise of superior talent and administrative ability.

Entrance into the Civil Service of India is now free to all natural-born British subjects, within the prescribed age, 18 to 22, whose education and moral character will bear the test of investigation, and who are not disqualified for a residence in India by physical or constitutional defects. There are two competitive examinations ordained for the candidates preparatory to their proceeding to their destination. Forty or more appointments are set up periodically for distribution, and after the first examination the successful competitors are permitted to choose, in the order in which they stand on the prize list, the presidency in which they desire to serve, in

Bengal, Madras, or Bombay. A year's residence in England is then prescribed to the selected candidates, to prepare for their second examination, which is to test their proficiency in Oriental languages, in the history and geography of India, in the principles of jurisprudence, the elements of Hindoo and Mahomedan law, and in political economy. Towards the expense of this, a sum of £100 is allowed to each successful competitor, who is then commissioned to proceed to India, and to take rank according to the date of his second certificate of examination, as a civil servant of India.

When it is borne in mind what a writership in India is, and what it leads to; what splendid immediate salary and large allowances, ranging from £500 to £8,000 a year; what rapid promotion, what distinguished positions, and what liberal and early retiring pensions are attached to it, the East India Civil Service will be readily acknowledged to be a career full of promise, and presenting the certainty of great advancement and wealth beyond any other employment.

With such a large, widely-ramnified, and in many cases most lucrative profession as that of the Civil Service of the Crown, now opened, either partly or wholly, to the intelligence and energy of the country, the questions arise—What are the preliminary steps to be taken to obtain entrance thereto? What are the limits of age? What certificates of good character and physical ability are indispensable? What educational acquirements are necessary? What are the first salaries obtainable in the various departments? What is the line of promotion in each? What is the maximum of emolument and position—the ultimate goal to be reached? In whom rests the patronage where patronage still exists? What is the course of examination? These are questions which we propose to answer in the following pages, particularising the required information, as much as space will permit, and where it is impossible or useless to repeat, generalising it so that all who read may be enabled to learn what situations are best suited to their capacities and interests, and what measures should be taken to obtain the appointments they seek.

FIRST STEPS TO BE TAKEN.

THE first thing any one who desires public employment must do, is to make his desire known to those who have the patronage, or privilege of nomination. This he may do, either directly, should he be acquainted with the possessor of power, or indirectly through an influential friend who has relations, public or private, with him. M.P.'s. and Members of the House of Lords are the surest mediators, and through them the largest share of these negotiations are managed. Female influence, although not what it was in the "old age of chivalry," is still considerable, and any one who can bring it to bear on his suit should by all means set it in motion in his behalf. Many a good place is still obtained through the kind agency of the ladies, although their interference in such grave matters is decorously masked, and every imputation of their influencing Ministers in the disposition of their patronage is vehemently repudiated.

The stereotyped answer given in the first instance, by Ministers of State, Heads of Departments, the Secretary of the Treasurer and others, when applied to, is, that they know of no place vacant which they can at the moment offer, or which would be fit for the candidate recommended; but if a vacancy could be pointed out they would be happy to give a nomination, and in the meantime they will place the name of the proposed candidate on their list. This is something, but it is not much; and it is a very frail assurance that the person thus "noted" will get speedily, or at all, the kind of place he seeks. Very often that memorandum is a mere bit of official politeness, and never thought of afterwards.

The candidate must endeavour to ascertain some suitable situation which is actually vacant, or about to become vacant, and ask directly and specifically for that. He must get his friend to apply again and again, not minding being considered importunate, and should have his application backed by a second or a third influential friend; in short, he should not cease, when once he has determined to try his fortune in this way, to press his request till he obtain the desired nomination. In these days Ministries are short-lived, and though the appointments and nominations actually made by the out-goers are recognised by the in-comers, they do not recognise the lists of their predecessors in office. Indeed, they have their own friends to serve, and they begin their reign with a *carte blanche* so far as patronage is concerned.

It may be here observed that, as a general rule, the Head of a Department, if he be a Minister who comes in and goes out with his

party, nominates to the situations under him; but if the Head of a Department be a permanent, or non-political one, the First Minister, or the Patronage (that is, the Parliamentary) Secretary of the Treasury, exercises the privilege of nomination. In the case of the Post Office, the Treasury appoints the smaller Postmasters, though the Postmaster-General be a Member of the Government. The Heads of the other leading Departments have, notwithstanding this general rule, some share, more or less, in the nominations for their respective establishments, and their influence and interest are consequently not to be overlooked by candidates.

Before soliciting any place, a candidate should be certain that he is not disqualified on account of age, state of health, physical defects, or other incapacities; and he should also feel confident in his own mind of his ability to undergo the required examination. He should likewise make sure that he can produce the necessary certificates of age, constitutional fitness, and good moral character. Under the present *regime* all the preliminary regulations are strictly enforced, and cannot be dispensed with, except by some very peculiar favour. An inattention to these matters will entail a loss of time, a failure of excited hopes, and will afford just grounds for ultimate refusal. Any tampering with, or falsifying certificates, is severely punishable as a criminal offence, besides being a cause for perpetual exclusion from public employment. The Civil Service Commissioners institute the most searching inquiries to test the genuineness of the certificates and documents presented, and take legal proceedings when any fraud is attempted. In the year 1858, not less than 59 candidates who might otherwise have obtained appointments were rejected for ineligibility, on account of being without the limits of age fixed for the respective situations. It is well to avoid by forethought such vexatious disappointments.

It may be well here to remark, that though previous insolvency under all circumstances is not absolutely declared to be a permanent disqualification to persons seeking situations under the Government, the Civil Service Commissioners strictly inquire into the nature and amount of the debts, the judgment pronounced, &c., and they require a declaration in answer to the question, "Are you free from pecuniary embarrassments?"

Having obtained a nomination, and procured the required certificates of age, physical strength, and character, the next thing to be done is to prepare for the examination. When we say the next thing, we do not mean that preparation should be deferred to this time. But assuming that before applying for a situation the candidate feels confident of his general information, it will now be

necessary for him to brush up and refresh his memory on those subjects which are esteemed of most consequence in the department to which he aspires to attach himself. Sometimes only a very short interval will elapse between the nomination and the examination, so he should be ready beforehand, and not be "plucked" for the want of a little precaution. We do not advise "cramming" in its vulgarly understood sense, nor insinuate that a stock of facts and figures hastily laid in during a fortnight's or three weeks' "grinding" will suffice, but we recommend in this stage of the business a diligent study of the subjects of education indicated by the Civil Service Commissioners; for it cannot be denied that those who come fresh from their books and have their memories recently stored, have great advantage in such examinations. The professed object of the Commissioners is to apply the "test of a good education and practical official accomplishment," and they can only judge by the answering and written performances of the candidates, which will be in proportion to the freshness of their recollections, their confidence from recent reading, and their quickness and neatness from recent practice.

If only one be nominated for a place, the pass will be easy, as all that is required will be to come up to the standard of knowledge assigned for that particular place; but should two, three, four, or more be nominated for each vacancy, the competition will be severe in proportion to the numbers. The examination system, it should be remembered, is only in its infancy, and though every year new classes of situations are brought under the jurisdiction of the Civil Service Commissioners, the system is not yet in full operation. A few facts may here be introduced as illustrating the progress made, and the number of situations available for those who contemplate seeking them. During the three years 1856-7-8, not less than 8,938 persons were nominated to junior situations, of whom 7,371 were actually examined by the Commissioners, who granted pass certificates to 4,514, and refused pass certificates to 1,717. Single nominations, as they are most agreeable to candidates, so are they apparently most in favour with the authorities; for in 1858 certificates were granted to 958 persons, whereof 23 were admitted without examination, on the report of Heads of Departments that they had served before, and were only removed from one situation to another, and who were appointed accordingly. In the same year, certificates were refused to 292 persons thus nominated, one for each place, on the ground of deficiency of the required knowledge—whereof 286 were refused for deficiencies of spelling or arithmetic. There were 258 appointments to junior situations given to the victors.

in competitive examinations, and 833 entered the lists during the same period, giving between three and four candidates for each place.

A plan has been recently introduced of contesting several places at the same time, and it is the wish and design of the Civil Service Commissioners, as far as they can, to induce the authorities to extend this principle as much as possible. Thus, 30 or 40 nominees contend for 10 or 12 situations at one examination, and those who stand highest on the card obtain the prizes. This is manifestly a severer ordeal than the separate examinations of twos or threes for each place, for many who would be the best of three bad or indifferent ones, would be found "nowhere" when pitted against the field. Some instances of recent competitions of this sort will be interesting and explanatory. There were 12 candidates on one occasion for 4 clerkships in the Customs; 57 candidates for 20 clerkships in the Customs on another; 26 candidates for 10 clerkships in the Customs on another; 37 candidates for 13 clerkships in the War Office; 33 candidates for 9 clerkships in the War Office; 28 candidates for 9 clerkships in the War Office; and 391 candidates for 8 writerships in the India Office. The last named, it should be observed, was open to all comers, without the formality of nomination, which accounts for the extraordinary number of competitors in proportion to the prizes, and indicates what vast numbers will compete, should all the public offices in the United Kingdom be thrown open in a similar manner. If unrestricted competition for all junior public offices be deemed inexpedient by the responsible Ministers of the Crown, as a general principle, the Civil Service Commissioners recommend that the number of persons nominated be increased, that more than three or four candidates be named for each vacant situation, and that their plan of putting up several situations at one examination be extended, in order to secure, not only the barely competent, but the best of the competent.

There are two or three qualifications which should be particularly attended to by candidates, but which are sometimes fatally overlooked; we mean good handwriting, correct orthography and arithmetic. More persons have been rejected for deficiencies in these branches of useful knowledge than in any other; and certainly, with reason, for if a man cannot write legibly, and spell his own language correctly, and do a little ciphering, he is not fit to enter the Civil Service of Her Majesty in any situation worth naming. In Dictation, three things are essential,—Accuracy of Orthography, Legibility of Handwriting, and Correct Punctuation. Précis writing can only be

acquired by practice. The accomplishment consists in rapidly and efficiently extracting the marrow of papers or documents, and producing a clear narrative or abstract of their contents. Arithmetic, elementary, including Vulgar and Decimal Fractions, and English Composition—that is, the power of writing with tolerable respect for “the Queen’s English,”—should be particularly cultivated by candidates. A slight knowledge of Latin, though not always required, is useful. In examinations which are not competitive, the exercises in Latin and other languages are restricted to translations. The average number of questions in the papers on Geography or History is about eight or nine, and the time allowed for answering two and a half or three hours. The Commissioners state that “these papers contain easy questions, intermixed with others of greater difficulty. The object has been to enable candidates moderately acquainted with the subjects, to show sufficient knowledge, and at the same time afford an opportunity for the display of better acquaintance with the subjects where it has been acquired.” Rejected candidates are not precluded from re-appearing, though they must be re-nominated. In 1858, 35 passed on a second trial, and 1 on a third. In the same year, 14 were rejected twice, 2 three times, and 1 four times.

There is no want of properly qualified persons to give instructions in all the branches of learning required, who make it their business to prepare candidates, and who are peculiarly successful in getting their pupils safe through the hands of the Civil Service Commissioners. Neither is there any want of treatises and books, elementary and other, from which all the requisite knowledge can be obtained superficially, or otherwise, as candidates may prefer.

“Honorary Certificates” are granted to those who distinguish themselves in “extra subjects,” and Certificates of “Marked Proficiency” are given to all who exhibit very superior knowledge in the prescribed subjects. The value of the extra subjects may be judged from the following. In December, 1858, there was a competition for 2 clerkships in the Comptroller General’s Office, Custom House, London, and 13 clerkships in other departments of the Customs. Successful candidates 15; rejected 28. A sixteenth clerkship, in the Solicitor’s Office, was voluntarily given to a sixteenth candidate, who excelled in a voluntary extra subject, *Latin*.

When a person is transferred from one junior situation to another, he has not to pass a new examination, provided the subjects prescribed for the two situations are the same; if not the same, he will have to stand an examination in those subjects prescribed for the new situation which were not required for that which he left.

PROBATION, PROMOTION, &c.

Should the candidate be fortunate enough to pass through the prescribed ordeal, and should his age, his physical strength and constitution, and his intellectual and educational qualities be found up to the mark, he will receive the Certificate of the Civil Service Commissioners, and enter upon his *Term of Probation*. This varies—six months, a year, three years; and during that time his practical ability and fitness for the work of his office will be under trial. Should he, at the end of the period, be approved by the Head of the Department, his appointment will then be confirmed; and from that time forth he will be a Civil Servant of the State, and advance according to his class and the rules of the establishment to which he belongs. In most offices the salaries increase periodically; some increases are annual, and some triennial, &c., while others are fixed. The clerk or officer rises regularly, should his conduct be proper, and he be reported deserving by his Chief, to the highest salary assigned to the class in which he is placed; but, once at the top, he cannot step into the superior class without the authority of the Head of the Department, who decides promotion according to merit, as well as length of service. The number of classes, and the number of persons in each class, and the periodical increments of salary, and the chief places or prizes which may be reached in each Office or Department—information most valuable to any one contemplating entering the Public Service—will be found in the ensuing pages, under the heads of the various offices.

Supplementary Clerks are considered parts of the regular Establishments, but Temporary and Extra Clerks are not so considered. Some remain at fixed salaries; some get a small increase at the discretion of the Head of the Department; and some are discharged with a gratuity when their services can be dispensed with. Temporary Clerks are occasionally allowed to compete for Permanent Clerkships, but they are rarely transferred to the permanent staff, unless they win their way in a competitive examination.

It ought to be noted that Civil Servants of the State are, except those holding offices of a high political character, prohibited from sitting in Parliament; and that those engaged in the Revenue Departments are strictly forbidden to take part, or interfere directly or indirectly, in the return of Members to the House of Commons. On the other hand, they are exempt from serving on juries, and from filling parochial offices.

ANNUAL VACATION AND HOLIDAYS.

Among the inducements to enter the Public Service must certainly be classed the allowance of time for purposes of relaxation and recreation which may be counted on every year. A fair annual holiday, with occasional days throughout the year, are indispensable to the health and vigour of the working functionary. But the measure of a fair annual holiday established by the several authorities, or by custom, varies extremely. In some of the metropolitan offices it is ample, and in others small enough; but in provincial establishments, and among officers doing out-door business, it is cut down to the minimum quantity—in some down to none at all. A glance at some of the principal departments will show the different lengths of vacation time allowed to the public servants. Passing over the *attachés* of the Houses of Parliament, who are peculiarly circumstanced, and have sometimes half a year to cultivate their minds or their suburban gardens, we first light on the gentlemen of the Colonial Office. These gentlemen have the advantage of what the Prime Minister would designate “the most favoured clause.” Sixty-three days out of the year is their handsome allowance. They stand alone in this respect, probably on the supposition that colonial air is detrimental to life, and that they need an extreme length of breathing-time out of their official element. Next to them we find the Assistant-keepers in the Public Record Office, who are permitted to enjoy themselves for fifty-eight days in the year, which, considering their employment in the midst of musty rolls and half-decomposed parchments, is not, perhaps, too much; but why the clerks in the same office should have only fifty-one days, as is the case, we are unable to guess, except that in the minds that framed these regulatious variety was charming. We come then to the Home Office, in which we learn that the allowance is fifty-seven days—fifty-four at a stretch, and three days of grace, viz., Christmas-day, Good Friday, and the Queen’s Birthday. The Foreign Office gentlemen have one day less than their Home contemporaries; but a compensation is made to them, which, as sporting men, they prize exceedingly—the “Derby-day” is reckoned among their “constitutional holidays.” Equally with the clerks of the Foreign Office, the employés in the Whitehall branch of the Admiralty enjoy fifty-six days, but they have not the “Derby-day,” and they take their two lunar months in a lump. Absurdly enough, however, their brethren in the Somerset-House branch, instead of fifty-six days, have only thirty-six days throughout the year to recruit themselves, though, remembering their proximity to the Thames, one might suppose

that they required the larger allowance of fresh air. The War Office and the Exchequer Office people have fifty-one days, and the officials of the Treasury only fifty. Next come the employés of the Poor-Law Board, of the Inland Revenue, Somerset-House Offices, and of the Ecclesiastical Commission; they all are allowed forty-seven days out of the year—that is, a month more or less at a stretch, and occasional days. The examiners, &c., of the Audit Office, and the senior clerks of the General Register Office, have forty-six days' freedom from work; but the junior clerks in the same Registrar-General's Office are obliged to do with thirty-four days—twelve days being here the difference of measure assigned to the junior and senior clerk. Then follow the gentlemen of the Charity Commission, who have forty-four; of the Board of Trade, who have thirty-nine; of the Woods and Forests, who have thirty-seven; of the Custom House, Thames-street, who have thirty-five; of the Paymaster-General and the General Post-Office, who have thirty; and of the Civil Service Commission, who have twenty-nine.

From sixty to twenty-nine days is, one would think, difference enough between the relaxation time allowed to the servants of one Government; but that is merely the difference of vacation between the gentlemen employed in the metropolitan offices. We come to the Surveying Officers of Excise, and what do we find is their allotment? Fourteen days, exclusive of Sundays and official holidays, is their annual recreation time. Engaged in the most arduous, disagreeable, and exhausting of all duties under the Crown, they are only permitted to be absent from their weary round fourteen days per annum. But even this modicum of fourteen days to the Officers of Excise is not the smallest measure that is dealt out by the heads of departments to some of the public servants. There are men in the Provincial Post-offices who never get a day at all. They ought to get their fair annual holiday; for we have the report of Lord Elcho, Sir Stafford Northcote, Sir Charles Trevelyan, and Mr. Hoffay before us, in which they say:—"We recommend that provision should be made for giving every person employed in the Post-Office some relaxation, in the form of annual holidays, without deduction from his pay. We consider that a short periodical remission of business has a tendency to render the services of public officers more valuable, by the effect it has upon their health and spirits; and we therefore recommend it as a measure of public economy. We are of opinion that the annual holiday should be one month for those of the Clerks who have not hitherto had any holidays allowed to them, and a fortnight for the Sorters, Letter-carriers, and inferior officers." This recommendation was given in

1854; nevertheless, there are people in the Post-Office who do not now get more than a week, and some not even that, vacation time. It need hardly be observed that vacation must be taken so as not to interfere with the progress of public business.

The following Table shows the "Days of Rest" allowed in some of the principal departments:—

	TOTAL DAYS.
Houses of Parliament, according to length of Recess, Easter, Whitsun, &c.	
Colonial Secretary's Office, 2 Calendar months' leave; Christmas-day, Good Friday, and Queen's Birthday	63
Public Record Office—Assistant-keepers, 42 days' leave; Christmas, 8 days; Easter, 4 days; Whitsun, 2 days; Good Friday, and Queen's Birthday	58
Public Record Office—Clerks, 35 days' leave; ditto occasional days	51
Home Secretary's Office, 54 days' leave; Christmas-day, Good Friday, and Queen's Birthday	57
Admiralty—Whitehall Offices, 56 days' leave	56
Foreign Secretary's Office, 54 days' leave; Christmas-day, and "Derby-day"	56
War Office, 48 days' leave (sick leave to be deducted); Christmas-day, Good Friday, and Queen's Birthday	51
Exchequer Office, 48 days' leave; Christmas-day, Good Friday, and Queen's Birthday	51
Treasury, 48 days' leave; Christmas-day, and Good Friday	50
Ecclesiastical Commission, 27 days' leave; Good Friday, and Queen's Birthday; Easter, 7 days; Whitsun, 3 days; Christmas, 8 days	47
Poor-Law Board, 36 days' leave; Good Friday, and Queen's Birthday; Easter, 3 days; Whitsun, 2 days; Christmas, 4 days	47
Inland Revenue—Somerset-house, 28 days' leave; occasional days, 14; Christmas-day, Good Friday, Queen's Birthday, Queen's Coronation-day, and Prince of Wales' Birthday	47
Inland Revenue—Surveying Officers, 14 days' leave (exclusive of Sundays and official holidays).	
General Register Office—Senior Clerks, 36 days' annual leave; Christmas, 3 days; Easter, 3 days; Whitsun, 2 days; Good Friday, and Queen's Birthday	46
General Register Office—Junior Clerks, 24 days' annual leave; Christmas, 3 days; Easter, 3 days; Whitsun, 2 days; Good Friday, and Queen's Birthday	34

	TOtal Days.
Audit Office, 23 days' annual leave; Easter, 4 days; Whitsun, 7 days; Christmas, 7 days	46
Charity Commission, 27 days' annual leave; Easter, 7 days; Whitsun, 3 days; Christmas, 7 days	44
Board of Trade, 36 days' annual leave; Christmas-day, Good Friday, and Queen's Birthday	39
Woods and Forests, 30 days' annual leave; Christmas-day, Good Friday, and Queen's Birthday; Easter, 2 days; Whitsun, 2 days	37
Admiralty—Somerset-House Offices, 30 days' annual leave; Christmas-day, Good Friday, and Queen's Birthday; Easter, 3 days	36
Custom House, 32 days' annual leave; Christmas-day, Good Friday, and Queen's Birthday	35
General Post-Office—Clerks, 28 days' annual leave; Christmas- day, Good Friday, and Queen's Birthday	31
(Sorters, Letter-carriers, and inferior officers, 14 days' ann. leave.)	
Paymaster-General's Office, 27 days' annual leave; Christmas- day, Good Friday, and Queen's Birthday	30
War Office—Military Store Service—Officers and Established Clerks, annual leave	30
Ditto, Temporary Clerks	24
Civil Service Commission, 26 days' annual leave; Christmas- day, Good Friday, and Queen's Birthday	29

THE QUEEN'S HOUSEHOLD.

On the accession of Her Most Gracious Majesty, the Civil List, or provision "for the support of Her Majesty's Household, and the honour and dignity of the Crown," was settled by Parliament at the yearly sum of £385,000 during her reign. Of this sum £131,260 was voted for the Salaries and Retired Allowances of Her Majesty's Household, £172,500 for the Expenses of the Household, £13,200 for the Royal Bounty, and £60,000, for the Privy Purse; leaving £8,040 unappropriated surplus. How well the Queen has managed her income is demonstrated by the facts that she has never applied to Parliament for any aid; that every one connected with her domestic establishment is punctually and liberally paid, and every bill promptly discharged; that from the accumulations of the above unappropriated surplus, and economies of various kinds, she has purchased Osborne and Balmoral, and is not only out of debt, but has acquired much private property.

The Queen's Household is divided into three great departments. The "Lord Chamberlain's," the "Lord Steward's," and the "Master of the Horse's," to which is attached the minor one of the Royal Hunt. The Ministers who preside over these establishments resign office at every change of Government. The Mistress of the Robes and the Ladies and Women of the Bedchamber, the Maids of Honour, &c. may be considered a distinct department. The office of Mistress of the Robes is merely honorary, her services being required only on State occasions. One Lady of the Bedchamber waits upon Her Majesty in turn, 14 days being the term of waiting. Ladies of the Bedchamber, Maids of Honour, and Lords in Waiting breakfast and lunch together, when on duty, in rooms expressly kept for them. Two Maids of Honour are always in attendance upon Her Majesty, 4 weeks at a time. When in waiting they dine at the Queen's table. One Bedchamber Woman is in attendance for 14 days in rotation; but these offices are almost sinecures, for the services of Bedchamber Women are never required except upon State occasions. One Lord in Waiting is always in attendance, his term of waiting being 14 days, when he is relieved. When on duty he dines at the Queen's table. A Groom in Waiting is in attendance for 14 days at each turn, when he is relieved. He dines when on duty at the Queen's table.

The Queen herself disposes absolutely of few situations in the Royal Household, although her pleasure must be taken upon all appointments. The Heads of the departments exercise the patronage,

and with them the power of introduction to the service rests, each in his own department. The Heads themselves, the Vice Chamberlain, the Treasurer, and Comptroller of the Household, and the Lords in Waiting, being political officers, are appointed by the Prime Minister of the day; also the Captain of the Gentlemen-at-Arms, and the Captain of the Yeomen of the Guard. The Queen asserted in 1839 her right to select her Ladies of the Bedchamber and Maids of Honour, against the claim to nominate them then made by Sir Robert Peel. Her Majesty likewise appoints the Master of the Ceremonies, Assistant Master, and Marshal of the Ceremonies. Upon the death or resignation of the Master, the Assistant-Master is promoted, the Marshal becomes Assistant Master, and a new Marshal is appointed. The salary of the Master is £300 per annum, the Assistant Master has 6s. 8d. a day, and the Marshal £100 per annum. The Queen appoints her eight Serjeants-at-Arms on the nomination of the Lord Chamberlain, salary £100 a year, with valuable allowances and perquisites. The Queen likewise appoints the Keeper of the Privy Purse, who is charged with the payment of Her Majesty's private expenses and charities, and has £2,000 a year; and likewise his Secretary who has a liberal salary. Her Majesty likewise appoints the Governor and Constable of Windsor Castle, salary £1,120; the Ranger of Windsor Home Park, salary £500; the Ranger of the Great Park, Windsor; the Deputy Ranger, &c., salary £400 with a lodge, &c.

THE LORD CHAMBERLAIN'S DEPARTMENT.

The Lord Chamberlain has complete authority over the officers and servants of the Royal Chambers, except the Bedchamber, and the establishment in the Chapel Royal; over the Physicians, Surgeons, and Apothecaries of the Household; he superintends the Queen's Band, Dramatic Performances, Levées, Drawing-rooms, &c.

The appointments of the Comptroller of Accounts, branch clerks, messengers, office keepers, &c., are entirely in his gift, and he has the power to discharge those in his office who may be guilty of "misconduct." He also appoints the 4 Gentlemen Ushers of the Privy Chambers, sinecures, worth £200 a year each; the 4 Gentlemen Ushers, Daily Waiters, salary £150 each; and an Assistant Usher £66 13s. 4d. per annum; 4 Grooms of the Privy Chamber, salary £73 per annum each; 8 Gentlemen Ushers, Quarterly Waiters, sinecures with small allowances; 10 Grooms of the Great Chamber, with small salaries; the Pages; the Queen's Messengers attached to the Royal Household, worth from £300 to £400 a year;

and the Housekeepers at the Royal Palaces, varying from £100 to £300 a year, with allowances. The housemaids, the attendants at Windsor Castle State Apartments, salaries from £75 to £80, and several other situations, are in the gift of the Lord Chamberlain, who however in many instances leaves the appointments entirely in the hands of Her Majesty.

SALARIES—LORD CHAMBERLAIN'S DEPARTMENT.

Lord Chamberlain	£2,000
Vice Chamberlain	924
8 Lords in Waiting each .	702
8 Grooms in Waiting each .	335
Mistress of the Robes	500
8 Ladies of the Bedchamber each .	500
8 Maids of Honour	400
8 Bedchamber Women	300
1 Comptroller of Accounts	Salaries ranging from £700 down to £150.
1 Chief Clerk	
1 Superintendent of Payments	
1 Inspector of Accounts	
3 Assistant Clerks	

Chamber Keepers, Porters and Messengers, situations worth from £80 to £100 a year.

HONOURABLE CORPS OF GENTLEMEN AT ARMS.

This corps consists of 40 gentlemen, who form the Queen's body guard at State ceremonies. The appointments are by purchase as in the army, and none but "gentlemen" are now admitted. The purchase money is about £1,400. On vacancies by death, the Queen, through the Commander-in-Chief, appoints without purchase.

Captain (usually a Nobleman)	salary . £1,000
Lieutenant	500
Standardbearer	310
Clerk of the Cheque	120 with fees.
Gentlemen	100

YEOMEN OF THE GUARD.

This corps consists of 100 men. The Captain, usually a peer, has £1,000 a year salary; the Lieutenant £500; an Ensign £300; the Clerk of the Cheque £150; 4 Exons £150 each. The appointments of the officers are obtained by purchase, the price of the Exons being between £4,000 and £5,000. The emolument of the men is about £60 a year. The Commander-in-Chief recommends these appointments.

THE LORD STEWARD'S DEPARTMENT.

The Lord Steward is a great Officer of State, who has charge of the Queen's Household, excepting the Chamber, Stables and Chapel. He presides over the Board of Green Cloth, a Court consisting of himself, the Treasurer, Comptroller and Master of the Household, and the Secretary of the Board, in all, five members, which has jurisdiction over the domestic servants of the Sovereign, and supervises the purveyor's accounts, and those of the tradesmen who supply the Court with goods. The Lord Steward is a political officer, whose tenure of office is during pleasure, and who receives his appointment from the hand of the Sovereign by the delivery of his white wand. His duties, except on state occasions, are performed by the Treasurer and Comptroller, who act as his deputies in ordinary matters.

The Lord Steward has authority over all the officers and servants of the Household, excepting those in the Lord Chamberlain's and Master of the Horse's Departments; and he has the appointment of the subordinate officers and servants of the Household, and of the Queen's tradesmen generally. The Treasurer and Comptroller of the Household are appointed by the Prime Minister, and are usually Privy Councillors. The Master of the Household holds his appointment during pleasure, but does not go out of office on a change of Ministry. He superintends the selection, qualification, and conduct of the Household servants, the payment of their wages, &c., and has a Secretary whose situation is worth about £300 per annum, but who is appointed by the Lord Steward.

There is a Secretary to the Board of Green Cloth, also three Clerks; a Secretary to the Garden Accounts, an Office Keeper, a messenger to the Lord Steward, a messenger, &c. Upon vacancies the Lord Steward fills up these situations. In the Pay Office there are a Paymaster whose place is worth £500, a Deputy and an Assistant, likewise in the Lord Steward's gift.

The Clerk of the Kitchen exercises immediate control over the Steward's room, and the inferior servants in his branch; his salary is £700. There are 4 clerks in his office who keep accounts, with salaries ranging from £70 to £250. There is also a messenger at £70 a year wages. There are on the kitchen establishment, a Chief Cook, salary about £700; three Master Cooks, about £350 each (these have liberty to take apprentices, who give premiums of from £150 to £200); two Yeomen of the Kitchen, two roasting cooks, and four apprentices; also larderers, storers, green office men, kitchen maids, &c. In the Confectionery branch there are the first

and second yeoman confectioner, the first having £300 a year, and the privilege of taking an apprentice with a premium, and the second about £250. The chief pastry cook has £250 a year and perquisites. These and the remaining small situations are in the gift of the Lord Steward.

There are also one gentleman of the wine cellar who has £500 a year, and two yeomen of the wine and beer cellars who have each £150, and a groom who has £80. There are three table-deckers, who superintend the arrangement of Her Majesty's table, with an assistant, and a wax fitter. The first table-decker has £200, the second £150, the third £90; the assistant and wax fitter have £52 a year each. There are three yeomen of the gold and silver pantries, who have the care of the whole of the Queen's plate, said to be worth about £2,000,000, with seven assistants and a groom. The first yeoman of the pantry has about £160 and some perquisites, the second £150, and the third £120, all in addition to board wages and lodging-money. The 7 assistants have a guinea a week. In the steward's room there are six yeomen with about £100 a year, and 5 assistants with about £60 each. There is in the servants' hall an usher, who has about £90 a year. The state porter's establishment consists of a serjeant porter, who has about £150, five yeomen porters who have £60 each; and four under porters £50 each, without apartments or table. The gentlemen porters staff consists of a third gentleman porter, a first and second yeoman porter, and a first assistant porter. Their salaries range from £190 to £150 a year; and they have 7s. a day lodging money and board wages when off duty.

To all these situations the Lord Steward appoints; but with respect to many of the smaller ones his patronage is dispensed in accordance with the recommendations of the Master of the Household and the Clerk of the Kitchen.

SALARIES.

The Lord Steward	£2,000
Treasurer of the Household	904
Comptroller of the Household	904
Master of the Household	1,158
Secretary to the Master	300
Paymaster of the Household, about	500
Ranger of Windsor Home Park	500

THE MASTER OF THE HORSE'S DEPARTMENT.

The Master of the Horse has the charge of the Royal Stables and Horses, and exercises authority over Her Majesty's Equerries and Pages of Honour; also over the Coachmen, Footmen, Grooms, Saddlers, and Harriers of the Royal Household. In all State processions he occupies the carriage which follows next after the Queen's, and has the privilege of engaging in his own service one Coachman, four Footmen, and six Grooms in Her Majesty's pay and wearing the Royal livery. His salary is larger than that of either the Lord Chamberlain or Lord Steward, being £2,500. The offices of the Master of the Horse, the Chief Equerry, and the Master of the Buckhounds are considered political, and the holders always resign on a change of Ministry. The Equerries in Ordinary generally, but not invariably, go out of office with the political party to which they are attached.

The Master of the Horse does not enjoy an amount or extent of patronage equal to the Lord Chamberlain or the Lord Steward; but he has nevertheless a considerable number of valuable situations in his gift, and a great many minor ones. Among the former class, Her Majesty's Pages of Honour are to be reckoned; there are four of these pages with salaries of £200 a-year each, and with the prospective advantage of receiving commissions, without purchase, in one of the Household regiments of Foot Guards, after three or four years' attendance at Levées, Drawing Rooms, &c., or as soon after as they shall attain a suitable age. The Secretary of the Master of the Horse and Clerk of the Stables superintends the whole of the practical details, and has a residence at the Royal Mews, Pimlico, with a salary of £600. The Second Clerk of the Stables has a residence at Windsor and £400 a-year salary. There are beside a third Clerk of the Stables, an Inspector of the Stables, a Veterinary Surgeon, and three Assistant Clerks. The Footmen belonging to the Royal Establishment were formerly better paid than at present. Their salary is now on appointment £50 a-year, advancing to £80. There is a Serjeant Footman, who has £132 a-year. They have all allowances for hair-powder, &c., and when on duty have their board and sleeping apartments found for them. When off duty, and the Court is neither at Buckingham Palace nor Windsor, they have to provide board and lodging at their own cost. The Footmen have new liveries twice a-year, and State liveries about once every twenty years. These last cost £120 each. The Coachmen in the department of the Master of the Horse are twelve in number, and their salaries range between £60 and £130, according to

seniority. There are more than twenty Grooms, with salaries from £60 to £70; and more than fifty Helpers at weekly wages from 16s. to 21s. This last class have lodgings in the Royal Mews, but keep themselves. They are promoted according to seniority and good conduct. All these situations are in the gift of the Master of the Horse.

The Master of the Buckhounds appoints the Huntsmen, Whippers-in, Feeders and Grooms attached to the establishment of the Royal Hunt. The office of Grand Falconer, which is hereditary, and held by the Duke of St. Alban's of the time being, is a sinecure, with the comfortable salary of £1,200 a-year.

SALARIES.

The Master of the Horse	£2,500
The Chief Equerry and Clerk Marshal	1,000
4 Equeries in Ordinary each	750
4 Pages of Honour each	200
Veterinary Surgeon	600
1 Secretary and Clerk of the Stables	600
1 Second Clerk of the Stables	400
Master of the Buckhounds	1,700

The Lord Great Chamberlain of England is an hereditary Great Officer of State, who is Governor of the Palace of Westminster, and attends the Queen, walking on the right hand of Her Majesty, whenever she goes to the House of Parliament. He has the privilege to deliver the Sword of State to any member of the Administration he may think fit on such occasions; and he is charged ordinarily with the duty of providing the House of Lords with whatever is necessary for convenience and comfort. He has the right to issue tickets for admission to the House of Lords. Lord Willoughby d'Eresby and the Marquis of Cholmondeley are Joint-Hereditary Grand Chamberlain. A Secretary and Clerk form the establishment of this officer.

The Earl Marshal of England is an hereditary officer, who is at the head of the Herald's College, and nominates to its vacant offices.

Their Royal Highnesses the Prince of Wales, the Prince Consort, and the Duchess of Kent have their respective Households.

THE HOUSE OF LORDS.

The House of Lords, Spiritual and Temporal, is the Second Estate of the Realm—(the Sovereign being the First)—and the Second Branch of the Legislature. It is also the highest tribunal in the kingdom, and the Court of Appeal in the last resort from all other courts of law and equity. It is unnecessary to describe the functions of this Right Honourable Assembly of Nobles, for they are daily developed in the reports of its proceedings, legislative and judicial.

The Lord High Chancellor, as Keeper of the Great Seal, is Speaker of the House of Lords; but, unlike the Speaker of the House of Commons, he takes an active part in the Debates, and votes on all important occasions. He does not name the Peer that is "in possession of the House," or preserve "the order of the House," but simply presides. The House itself decides who shall address it in Debate, and is the guardian of its own order. In the absence of the Lord Chancellor, a Deputy-Speaker presides. The Lord Chancellor is appointed by the Crown, and holds office during the Royal pleasure. His salary is £10,000 a-year, with a retiring pension of £5,000. The Deputy-Speaker, who is usually the Chairman of the Lords' Committees, is likewise appointed by the Crown, but there is no salary attached to the Deputy's office.

The Chairman of Committees is a member of their Lordships' House, nominated at the commencement of every Session, and is usually re-elected, so that once appointed his tenure of office is permanent. He has special charge of the conduct of Private Bills, and takes the Chair whenever the House resolves itself into a Committee of the whole House. The office is considered non-political, and the salary attached to it is £2,500. The Chairman of Committees appoints his Counsel, who has a salary of £1,500 a-year. The Clerk of the Parliaments takes Minutes of the proceedings of the House, and has, with his assistants, divers most important duties to perform. He is appointed by the Crown, and has a salary of £4,000 a-year with a residence, and a retiring pension of £2,000. The Clerk-Assistant has £2,500 a-year with a residence, and a retiring pension of £1,500.

The Gentleman Usher of the Black Rod is appointed by the Crown, and is the chief Gentleman Usher to the Sovereign, and usually Usher to the Order of the Garter. His chief duties are connected with the ceremonies of the House, and his ordinary duties are performed by the Yeoman Usher. The Serjeant-at-Arms is likewise appointed by the Crown, and it is his duty to execute the

warrants of the House, to attend the Lord Chancellor with the mace, and to maintain free ingress to and egress from the House. His salary is £1,500, and he is assisted by a Deputy Serjeant-at-Arms.

The patronage connected with the House of Lords' Establishment is exercised as follows: the Sovereign appoints the Clerk of the Parliaments (who is however removable by an Address from the House), and the Gentleman Usher of the Black Rod, and the Serjeant-at-Arms. The Lord Chancellor appoints the Clerk-Assistant and the other clerks officiating at the table of the House, who are all removable by Address from the House. The Clerk of the Parliament appoints all the other clerks. The Gentleman Usher of the Black Rod appoints the Door-keepers, Messengers, and inferior servants of the House.

LIMITS OF AGES FOR ENTERING.

<i>Clerks</i>	18 to 25
<i>Temporary Clerks</i>	17 „ 30

COURSE OF EXAMINATION PRESCRIBED.

Clerks and Temporary Clerks.—1. Exercises designed to test Handwriting and Orthography. 2. The power of accurate Comparison of Copies with Originals. 3. Arithmetic (including Vulgar and Decimal Fractions). 4. English Composition. 5. History of England and of the Constitution. 6. Latin or French Translation.

In case of a competition, after the candidates have passed the preliminary examination as above, one subject out of each of the following groups:—

Group I.—(A.) English History (including that of the Constitution of Parliament). (B.) English Composition (including the power of drawing up Legal Instruments or Clauses of a Bill).

Group II.—(C.) Classics. (D.) Mathematics. (E.) Moral and Mental Philosophy and Political Economy.

SALARIES.

The Lords do not condescend to furnish particulars of the salaries paid to their officers, and the Commons are too polite to insist on having the items of the annual gross sum demanded for the use of the Upper House. We are therefore unable to give the complete scale of salaries. The Establishment, besides the Lord Chancellor and Chairman of Committees, consists of—

1 Clerk of the Parliament	£4,000
1 Clerk Assistant	2,500

1	Reading Clerk and Clerk of the Private Committees	
1	Counsel to the Chairman of Committees	£1,500
2	Examiners for Standing Orders.	
1	Chief Clerk.	
1	Principal Clerk for Bills.	
1	Librarian.	
1	Assistant Librarian.	
1	Clerk attending the table and Cashier.	
24	Clerks in the Office.	
1	Principal Clerk (Private Bill Office).	
1	Collecting Clerk.	
1	Keeper of Parliament Office.	
4	Messengers.	
1	Doorkeeper to Library.	
1	Gentleman Usher of the Black Rod.	
1	Yeoman Usher.	
1	Serjeant-at-Arms	£1,500
1	Deputy Serjeant-at-Arms.	
1	Receiver of Fees.	
1	Short-hand Writer and an Assistant.	
5	Principal Doorkeepers.	
9	Assistant Doorkeepers.	
7	Messengers.	
1	Housekeeper.	
1	Police Inspector attending the House.	
	Clerk of the Crown (Crown Office)	£1,200
	Chief Clerk.	
2	Clerks.	

The ages for Messengers and Doorkeepers are understood to be from 20 to 35: and they are presumed to be of good health and character, and are expected to have a knowledge of the four first rules of Arithmetic, and to be able to write from dictation. There are, however, no inflexible regulations on these points yet officially announced.

THE HOUSE OF COMMONS.

The House of Commons, though the third in nominal rank, is in reality the first in real power of the three branches of the Legislature. Its will is supreme when expressed forcibly and with persistency. It controls the Executive and dictates the Laws. No subject or person is too sacred, too high, or too low for its acquired or usurped authority. It has exclusive right to impose taxes; and being absolute master of the national purse, it is virtually master of everything else. But it is needless to dilate upon the functions of this august assembly.

The Speaker is the chief officer of the House of Commons. He presides over its debates, maintains order, names the member that is "in possession of the House," and does everything but speak. This he only does when called upon to expound the laws and rules of Parliament, or to communicate messages or other formal information; or when the House is in Committee, when the Speaker may, if he pleases, take part in the discussion. The Speaker is elected by the House on the assembling of each Parliament, and he is then approved by the Crown. The salary is now £5,000 a-year with a furnished residence, and when he retires from the Speakership he is entitled, by custom, to a Peerage and £4,000 a-year for two lives to support it.

The Chairman of Committees is likewise elected by the House on the assembling of every new Parliament. His office is considered political, and he is usually chosen by that party of the House which at the time being has the majority. He presides during the unavoidable absence of the Speaker from the House; but then he is only appointed to act as president from day to day. He ought to be well conversant with the details of legislation, quick of apprehension, and ready to point out the scope and effect of verbal and other amendments in the clauses of bills. His salary is £1,500.

The Clerk of the House of Commons assists and advises the Speaker on the rules and practice of the House. He is appointed by the Crown, for life, and has a salary of £2,000 a-year. He has two Clerk Assistants; one of whom has £1,750, and the other £1,250 a year.

The Serjeant-at-Arms is the executive and ceremonial officer of the House, and is appointed by the Crown, upon the warrant of the Lord Chamberlain. He is assisted in his duties by a deputy, and several subordinate officers. The Serjeant-at-Arms has a salary of £1,200; the Deputy-Serjeant £800, and the Assistant-Serjeant £500.

PATRONAGE.

The Crown approves the Speaker, and appoints the Clerk of the House of Commons and the Serjeant-at-Arms. The Speaker appoints his Secretary and Counsel, the Printer of the Votes and Proceedings of the House, the Chaplain of the House, and the Officers of the Library and Vote Office. The Treasury appoints the Clerks, &c., in the Department of the Clerk of the House, on the recommendation of the Speaker. The Serjeant-at-Arms appoints the Messengers, Doorkeepers, Porters, and servants generally.

LIMITS OF AGE FOR ADMISSION.

For Clerks 19 to 25.

(The ages for Messengers, Doorkeepers, &c., are not absolutely fixed, but the general rule is, between 20 and 35).

COURSE OF EXAMINATION PRESCRIBED.

Clerks.—1. Exercises designed to test Handwriting and Orthography. 2. The power of accurate Comparison of Copies with Originals. 3. Arithmetic (including Vulgar and Decimal Fractions). 4. English Composition. 5. History of England, and of the Constitution. 6. Latin and French.

Committee Clerks.—In addition to the above, 7. The Elements of the Law of Evidence.

NOTE.—In examinations which are not competitive, the exercises in languages are restricted to translation.

(There is no prescribed examination for Messengers, Doorkeepers, &c.; but they must be of good health and character, have a knowledge of the first four rules of Arithmetic, and be able to write from dictation).

SALARIES.

Clerk of the House's Department.

The Clerk of the House	£2,000
The Clerk-Assistant	1,750
Second Clerk-Assistant	1,250
4 Principal Clerks, £850, increasing £25 a year to	1,000
6 Senior Clerks . £650 . ditto £15 ditto	800
12 Assistant Clerks, £300 . ditto £15 ditto	600
12 Junior Clerks . £100 . ditto £10 ditto	250
2 Accountants between them	1,210

The Speaker's Department.

The Speaker	£5,000
The Chaplain	400
Speaker's Secretary	500
The Counsel to the Speaker	1,500
His Clerk	150
Examiner for Standing Orders	800
Taxing Officer	700
Clerk to Examiner and Taxing Officer	180
Librarian	1,000
Assistant Librarian	350
Messenger	200
Deliverer of Votes—Vote Office	800
First Assistant	300
Second ditto	180
Third ditto	120

Serjeant-at-Arms' Department.

Serjeant-at-Arms	1,200
Deputy Serjeant-at-Arms	800
Assistant ditto	500
2 Doorkeepers:—First, £300; Second, £250.	
10 Messengers:—2 at £300 each; and 8 at from £100 to £200 each.	
1 Superintendent of Members' Waiting Room	200
1 Assistant ditto	80
8 Fire-lighters and Watchmen	52
2 Porters	52
1 Attendant on Ventilation	105
4 Office-keepers	78
1 Ditto	60
Attendant on the Office of Chairman of Ways and Means	62

THE TREASURY.

First in rank and importance of public offices stands the Treasury. It is an office of general superintendence and control, which embraces every variety of business connected with the Executive. It exercises the right of revising establishments, of reducing or adjusting salaries, and of dealing generally with the employes of the State; but its power in these respects is only provisional, for all its arrangements are made subject to the approval of Parliament. Finance and all that relates to it are its special care, and it is charged with the maintenance of a vigilant and effectual control over the whole of our national income and expenditure, including a superintendence, more or less direct, over the finances of the numerous Colonies and Dependencies of the Crown. The Lord High Treasurer was anciently the sole Chief, but his functions and many more are now committed to a Board composed of "The Lords Commissioners of the Treasury," whereof the Prime Minister is usually the First Lord. The Chancellor of the Exchequer is the second member of the Board. To these three Junior Lords are joined, styled "Lords Commissioners." Of the two Ministerial Joint-Secretaries, one is denominated the "Patronage Secretary," through whom nominations to appointments possessed by the Treasury in other departments of the Public Service are dispensed, and whose principal duties connected with the House of Commons are securing due parliamentary support for the Government. He is charged generally with the duty of making the appointments in the gift of the Treasury, and he nominates to almost all the junior situations in the departments particularly attached to the Treasury. The other Joint-Secretary, denominated "The Financial Secretary," is, as his title implies, charged with the preparation of estimates, and with the checking of all accounts of income and outlay. The most important permanent office under the Crown in the Civil Department is that of "Permanent Assistant-Secretary of the Treasury." It is sometimes, as in the case of Sir Charles Trevelyan, better paid than either of the Ministerial Secretaryships, and the holder of it, if a man of energy and known ability, exercises considerable influence upon the determinations of "the Lords Commissioners," whose tenure of office is of a precarious nature, and who refer to him on occasions of difficulty in affairs of administration as a fixed authority and a person of experienced judgment.

The Clerks of the Treasury, according to Sir Charles Trevelyan, are "the seed-plot for the highest permanent offices under Govern-

ment;" for the whole machinery of administration—except the general direction exercised by political officers—is carried on by persons promoted from this class of clerks. However that be, the entire scale of salary in this department, and the prospects of advancement, offer strong inducements to men of first-rate ability and aristocratic connections to join it. The nominations are in the gift of the First Lord, and promotion, which is ordinarily by seniority, is, in the case of the Auditor of the Civil List, the Principal Clerks, Law Clerks, and Chief Clerks, by special qualifications—"the fittest person for the whole office" being selected on the occurrence of a vacancy.

The First Lord of the Treasury exercises the chief patronage of the Government, and nominates to the most important offices in Church and State. Archbishops and Bishops, Chief Justices of the Courts of Common Law, Masters in Chancery, and political officers generally, are appointed by him—or, which is the same thing, recommended to the Crown for appointment. He also controls the patronage of the heads of the other departments, and is, in fact, theoretically, if not actually, held responsible for the employment of right men in their right places. The Chancellor of the Exchequer, besides his share of the patronage in the gift of the Treasury, as the second member of the Board and its effective head, has the appointments connected with the National Debt Office. Two members of the Board are specially appointed by the Chancellor of the Exchequer to inquire into claims for superannuations and allowances for pensions.

LIMITS OF AGES FOR CANDIDATES.

For Clerks on the Establishment, Whitehall, from 18 to 25.

For Clerks in the Solicitor's Office, from 20 to 30.

For Supplementary Clerks, 18 to 25. (Should these last have been continuously in the public service since they were 25, the maximum age may be extended to 30.)

COURSE OF EXAMINATION PRESCRIBED.

I. *Establishment Clerks.*—1. Exercises designed to test Hand-writing and Orthography. 2. Arithmetic (including Vulgar and Decimal Fractions). 3. Précis. 4. Geography. 5. History of England. 6. First Three Books of Euclid. 7. Translation from one of the following Languages:—Latin, French, German, or Italian—the selection being left to the candidate.

II. *Clerks in the Solicitor's Office.*—1. Writing from Dictation. 2. Arithmetic (including Vulgar and Decimal Fractions). 3. English Composition. 4. General Principles of Equity and Common Law. 5. Conveyancing.

III. *Supplementary Clerks.*—1. Writing from Dictation. 2. Arithmetic (including Vulgar and Decimal Fractions).

SALARIES.

First Lord	£5,000
Chancellor of the Exchequer	4,000
3 Lords Commissioners	each 1,000
2 Secretaries	each 2,000
Assistant Secretary	2,000
Auditor of Civil List	1,500
Principal Clerk for Colonial Business	1,200
" " Revenue "	1,200
" " Financial "	1,500
" " Legal and Criminal	1,150
9 First Class Clerks { 1	1,000
8 £700 increasing £25 a year to 900	
16 Second Class Clerks . 350 " 20 " to 600	
7 Third Class Clerks . 100 " 15 " to 250	
1 Accountant . . . 700 " 25 " to 900	
1 Assistant ditto . . 350 " 15 " to 450	
23 Clerks	£120 to 500

(These clerks are supplementary, and commence at £120, increasing £5 a-year up to £200, and then £10 a-year up to £300. They have allowances for extra duties, which may bring the income of the most advanced up to £500, but not beyond.)

2 Private Secretaries to First Lord	each £300
1 " Chancellor of the Exchequer	300
2 " Secretaries	each 150
1 Official Director of Electric Telegraph Companies	200
1 Office Keeper	220
1 Superintendent of Messengers to First Lord	200
24 Messengers	£85 to 150

OFFICE—Whitehall, S.W. Regular Hours of Attendance, 11 to 5.

THE SECRETARIES OF STATE.

HOME OFFICE.

The offices of the Principal Secretaries of State rank next in importance, and in the liberality of their remuneration, to the Treasury. There was only one Principal Secretary of State until the thirtieth year of the reign of King Henry VIII., 1539, when two were appointed, of equal rank and authority. On the Union with Scotland one was added, but in 1746 the number was again reduced to two. After several modifications, the duties of the office were divided, in 1782, between the "Home" and "Foreign" Secretaries. In 1794, War and the Colonies were entrusted to a Third. In 1854, a Fourth Principal Secretary was created, charged with the business of War alone; and in 1858, a Fifth Principal Secretary of State was appointed, to administer the affairs of India.

The jurisdiction and authority of the Home Secretary are extensive, and of a most miscellaneous character, embracing almost all matters connected with the domestic affairs of the United Kingdom. He is charged with the preservation of internal peace, with seeing that the laws are respected and public order maintained, with watching over the administration of justice, and with superintending prisons, police, health, mines, factories, &c. His duties have multiplied of late years with the requirements of the times, and it would be difficult to name any proceedings affecting the public, in which he has not a right more or less to interfere.

The patronage of the Home Secretary is very large, and of a valuable character. He nominates the Clerks on his own immediate establishment, and approves their promotion. He appoints the chief officers of the Channel Islands and the Isle of Man; the Chief Porter to the Tower; the Military Knights of Windsor, and the Almsmen of the various Cathedrals; the Inspectors of Prisons; the Surveyor-General and Directors of Convict Prisons; the Governors, Chaplains, Surgeons, Matrons, and Officers of the Convict Prisons; the Magistrates of the Metropolitan Police Courts; the paid Magistrates of Districts; the Commissioners of Metropolitan Police; the Receiver and Office Staff of the Metropolitan Police; the Inspectors and Sub-Inspectors of Factories; the Inspectors of Mines and Collieries; the Inspectors of Anatomy; the Commissioners of the Insolvent Debtors' Court; the Recorders of Corporate Boroughs; the Registrar-General of Births, Marriages, and Deaths. All these are in the patronage of the Home Secretary. He recommends gentlemen to the Crown for

Civil honours; and nominates Queen's Messengers in rotation with the other Secretaries of State. He also exercises the power of nominating to several important offices in Scotland, including some of the ancient offices connected with the Household; the Judges of the Court of Session, and the Chief Officers of the Court; the paid members of the Poor Law Board; the Sheriffs and Sheriffs' Clerks; the Lord High Commissioner of the General Assembly; and some of the Professors of the Scotch Universities. Although the organ of communication between the Cabinet and the Vice-regal Government in Ireland, he does not interfere with the patronage of the Lord-Lieutenant and the Chief Secretary for Ireland.

Clerks in the Home Office Establishment are not remunerated quite as liberally as those in the Colonial and Foreign Offices; as senior clerks do not rise higher than £800 per annum; but as some compensation for this, the junior clerks enter at a salary of £150 per annum, instead of £100, as is the case in the other two named.

LIMITS OF AGES FOR CANDIDATES.

Clerks on the Establishment, Whitehall, from 18 to 25. In the case of candidates already in the Public Service, the maximum age for entering here is 30, provided they were under 25 when originally appointed, and the service must have been continuous.

COURSE OF EXAMINATION PRESCRIBED.

Clerks.—1. Exercises, designed to test Handwriting and Orthography. 2. Arithmetic (including Vulgar and Decimal Fractions.) 3. English Composition. 4. Geography. 5. English History. 6. Latin. 7. French. In the examinations which are not competitive, the exercises in languages are restricted to translation.

SALARIES.

Secretary of State	£5,000
Under-Secretary of State	2,000
" "	1,500
Counsel for Drawing Bills for Parliament	2,000
Chief Clerk	1,000
4 Senior Clerks £600, increasing £20 a-year to	800
4 Junior Clerks £350, increasing £15 a-year to	545
7 " £150, increasing £10 a-year to	300
1 Clerk for Criminal Business	800
1 Librarian and Registrar	600
1 Clerk for Signet Business	215

1 Private Secretary	£300
8 Extra Clerks (average Salary)	160
2 Clerks to the Counsel for Drawing Government Bills	175
2 Chamber Keepers	135
1 Housekeeper	160
5 Office Porters and Assistant Chamber Keepers (average)	89

OFFICES—Whitehall, S.W. Hours of Attendance, 11 to 5.

COLONIAL OFFICE.

A Secretary of State for the American, or Colonial Department, was first appointed in 1768, but the office was abolished in 1782, and the duties were transferred to the Home Secretary. In 1794 the Colonies and the War Department were committed to the charge of a third Principal Secretary of State, who was Minister for War and Colonies till June 1854, when a fourth Principal Secretary of State was established, specially charged with the affairs relating to War.

The patronage of the Colonial Secretary of State was once very extensive and miscellaneous, but it has of late years been greatly circumscribed. In those colonies which enjoy self-government the situations are filled by the Governors and local authorities, and in the other colonies the Governors recommend and practically appoint the great majority of public employés. But the Governors themselves and Colonial Secretaries, and some of the principal functionaries, political, legal, and magisterial, are still appointed by the Secretary of State; and all the appointments with salaries over £200 per annum made by the Governors in colonies which have not a representative government are still only provisional, subject to the approval of the Secretary of State. The appointments of the Clerks and officers of his own office, and of the Colonial Land and Emigration Commission, which is the only subordinate branch of the departments, are in the gift of the Secretary of State, who likewise nominates the Queen's Messengers, alternately with the other Secretaries of State.

The salaries of Governors take a wide range, from £10,000 for Victoria and £7,000 for Canada, Ceylon, and New South Wales, to £500 for Heligoland, Montserrat and Nevis; and the other situations in the colonies to which the Secretary of State appoints vary very

much in amount, as well as in their desirability with respect to salubrity of climate, residence, society, and the chance of advancement, &c. Writerships in Ceylon are very valuable appointments, which lead to rapid and lucrative promotion in that colony; but the examinations are very stiff, one in England and another in Ceylon.

When a new colony is created, such as British Columbia lately, the Secretary of State immediately appoints all the principal officials; and to serve as a guide to like establishments it may be stated that in this instance the Governor's salary was fixed at £1,800 a year, the Commissioner of Land Works £1,200, the Colonial Secretary £500, the Judge £800, the Treasurer £500, the Attorney General £400, the Police Inspector £500, the Collector of Customs £400, the Harbour Master £400, &c. The Falkland Islands is a curious example of our Colonial system. They contain only a population of about 100 or 120 persons, mostly South Americans. Some say a population of only 27, men, women, and children; and yet the following are the salaries we pay:—

Governor	£800 per annum.
Magistrate	400
Chaplain	400
Surgeon	400
Surveyor-General	300
First Clerk and Colonial Secretary . . .	300
Second Clerk	150
Clerk to Stipendiary Magistrate . . .	96
Schoolmaster	32
Magistrate's Department	192
Total	£2,836

The salaries in the Secretary of State's Office, Downing-street, are very liberal, but the examinations are unusually severe.

LIMITS OF AGES FOR CANDIDATES.

Clerks—The Secretary of State's Office, 18 to 25.

Ceylon Writers, 10 to 25.

COURSE OF EXAMINATION PRESCRIBED.

For Clerks in Downing Street:

Preliminary Examination.—1. Exercises designed to test Hand-writing and Orthography. 2. Arithmetic (including Vulgar and Decimal Fractions). 3. Précis, or Abstract of Official Papers. 4. Geography. 5. Translation from one of the following languages:

Greek, Latin, French, German, Spanish, Italian; the selection being left to the candidate.

Candidates failing to satisfy the Civil Service Commissioners upon each of these subjects will not be permitted to proceed further with the examination.

Final Examination.—1. Languages and Literature of Greece and Rome. 2. Languages and Literature of France, Germany, and Italy. 3. Modern History, including that of the British Colonies and Possessions. Exercises in English Composition, designed to test purity and accuracy of style. 4. Elements of Constitutional and International Law. Elements of Political Economy. 5. Pure and Mixed Mathematics, not including the highest branches. Accounts and Book-keeping.

Of the five classes of subjects thus defined, candidates are at liberty to select any number not exceeding three, in which they desire to be examined.

For Writerships in Ceylon:

Preliminary Examination.—1. Exercises designed to test Hand-writing and Orthography. 2. Arithmetic (including Vulgar and Decimal Fractions). 3. The preparation of a Précis, or Abstract of Official Papers. 4. Geography, particularly that of British India and its Dependencies. 5. Translation from one of the following languages: Greek, Latin, French, German, Spanish and Italian; the selection being left to the candidate.

Candidates failing to satisfy the Civil Service Commissioners upon each of these subjects will not be permitted to proceed further with the examination.

Final Examination.—1. Languages and Literature of Greece and Rome. 2. Modern History, including that of the British Colonies and Possessions. Exercises in English Composition designed to test purity and accuracy of style. 3. Elements of Constitutional and International Law. Elements of Political Economy. 4. Pure and mixed Mathematics, not including the highest branches. Accounts and Book-keeping. 5. Geology, Chemistry, and Civil Engineering.

Of the five classes of subjects thus defined, candidates are at liberty to select any number not exceeding three, in which they desire to be examined.

Gentlemen appointed to Writerships are required, after their arrival at Ceylon, to pass an examination in the Cingalese and Tamul languages before being appointed on the Civil Establishment of the island; and a further examination, proving a thorough knowledge of those languages, is required for promotion.

SALARIES OF THE HEAD ESTABLISHMENTS.

Secretary of State	£5,000
Under Secretary	2,000
Ditto	1,500
Assistant ditto	1,500
Chief Clerk	1,000
5 Senior Clerks . . . £700, increasing £25 a-year to	1,000
7 Assistant Clerks . . . 350, 20	600
5 Junior Clerks . . . 160, 15	300
5 Assistant ditto . . . 100, 15	150
1 Private Secretary to Secretary of State	300
2 Private Secretaries to Under Secretary	150
1 Librarian	800
1 Assistant Librarian	£300 to 400
1 Précis Writer	100
1 Registrar	300
4 Office-keepers and Porter, from	£100 to 200
2 Assistant Clerks to Registrar	170
1 Clerk for Parliamentary Papers	200
1 Assistant Clerk	150
1 Private-Secretary to Assistant Under Secretary	150
2 Superintendents of Copyists, £50 and £45 a year, and about 8 persons paid by week, day, or page.	
2 Extra Porters	100

COLONIAL GOVERNORS' SALARIES.

1. Victoria	£10,000
3. Canada, New South Wales, Ceylon, each	7,000
1. Tasmania (including £2,500 Colonial allowance)	6,500
1. Mauritius	6,000
3. Cape, Jamaica, Gibraltar, each	5,000
1. Malta	4,500
3. Barbadoes, Windward Islands, British Guiana, South Australia	4,000
2. Trinidad, New Zealand	3,500
3. Nova Scotia, New Brunswick, Antigua and Leeward Islands	3,000
1. Bermuda	2,746
5. Newfoundland, Bahamas, St. Helena, Sierra Leone, Hong Kong (Lieutenant Governors)	2,000
3. Honduras, Western Australia, British Columbia	1,800
1. Prince Edward's Island	1,500

5. St. Vincent, Grenada, Tobago, Dominica, St. Christopher	£1,300
2. Natal, Gold Coast	1,200
4. Turks' Island, Virgin Islands, Labuan, Falkland Islands	800
3. Montserrat, Heligoland, Nevis	500

OFFICE—Downing-street, S.W. Regular Hours of Attendance, 11 to 5.

FOREIGN OFFICE.

The office of Secretary of State for Foreign Affairs dates from March, 1782, when the "Northern" and "Southern" Secretariats were discontinued, and the "Home" and "Foreign" were substituted. Charles James Fox was the first Secretary of State for Foreign Affairs. All the appointments in this department, those at home as well as abroad, are sought for with earnestness by those who are fortunate enough to have interest with the Minister for the time being at its head; and to be attached to the Foreign Office staff, either at Downing-street or elsewhere, is considered both highly honourable and highly remunerative.

THE CORPS DIPLOMATIQUE.

That distinguished body, the Diplomatic Corps, composed for the most part of members of the aristocracy, is appointed and promoted by the Secretary of State, who likewise nominates and promotes the Vice-Consuls, Consuls, and Consuls-General, and the Clerks and other officials, of all denominations, employed in performing the business of his department, at home and abroad. Likewise, the British Commissioners, Arbitrators, and Registrars to the Mixed Commission Courts for the Suppression of the Slave Trade. Also, Passport Agents in the United Kingdom, and Queen's Messengers, in rotation with the other Secretaries of State. Indeed, the patronage of this office has been and is strictly kept in the hands of the Secretary, subject, of course, now, to the examination of his nominees by the Civil Service Commissioners. The Corps Diplomatique consists of Ambassadors, Ministers Resident, and *Chargés d'Affaires*. The first represent the Sovereign, and are occasionally changed upon a change of Government; the second represent the Government; and the third are either provisionally in charge, or are permanently appointed in countries that do not employ diplomatists of a higher grade. Diplomatic

agents, with their families and suites, are invested with peculiar securities of person and property in the States to which they are accredited, and are usually exempt from customs dues and taxes. The salaries vary from £8,000 a year, with a residence, &c. which the Ambassador in Paris enjoys, to £2,000, which is the stipend of the Minister in Switzerland. The salaries of the Secretaries range from £1,000 a year at Paris, to £400 at Berne in Switzerland. The course of entrance and promotion in this branch of the service is, Unpaid Attaché, Paid Attaché, Secretary of Legation, and Chargé d'Affaires, or Minister. Diplomatic salaries and pensions are paid out of the Consolidated Fund, a fixed sum of £180,000 being allowed, and they are apportioned and arranged by the Secretary of State, and not subject to annual vote by the House of Commons. Diplomatic pensions, however, are not given till after 10 years' actual service, and 15 years after the first commission.

Nearly all the offices connected with the various embassies are eagerly sought after by the junior members of the aristocracy. The salaries of Paid Attachés are, in every case, small, but such appointments are usually undertaken only as stepping-stones to the more lucrative ones to which they usually lead. Unpaid Attachés, after passing their examination before the Civil Service Commissioners, have to attend at the Foreign Office at least three months, in order to learn the forms of business as carried on there, before they proceed to their destination. On promotion from Unpaid to Paid Attachés, a further examination is prescribed. There are about 90 superior officers on the diplomatic establishment.

THE CONSULAR CORPS.

Consular appointments used to be made without the slightest regard to the fitness of the man to the office, and so a Consulship was regarded as a natural reward for political and party services. But a better system has been introduced, and is now in operation, and Consuls, like other employés of the State, must undergo examination, and prove their mental and physical capacities. The corps consists of Consuls-General, Consuls, Vice-Consuls, and Consular Agents, and it is charged with the representation of the commercial interests of the country.

The salaries of Consuls-General range from £1,800 to £600 a year, and where they are Chargés d'Affaires they have £365 a year in addition, for their diplomatic services. The salaries of Consuls and Vice-Consuls vary very much, some being merely nominal; and Consular Agents have usually either none at all or the merest *trifle*,—the honour of representing British commerce being considered

sufficient. But material modifications in the remuneration afforded to gentlemen engaged in the Consular Service have lately been introduced, and others are under consideration. Formerly, Consuls were paid partly by salaries and partly by fees, and in some instances the latter were enormously disproportioned to the former. A committee of the House of Commons recommended an increase of the salaries, and the introduction of a system by which the Consular fees should be paid into the Treasury, and not kept by the Consul as his own perquisites. This reform is being gradually carried into effect, as circumstances admit, and the salaries of some Consuls have been raised and adjusted with reference to their previous emoluments. There are between 300 and 400 gentlemen attached to the Consular Corps;—32 Consuls-General, 150 Consuls, 98 paid Vice-Consuls, and 7 paid Consular Agents, besides many unpaid. The experiment of sending out young men to study the Eastern languages, in China, Japan, &c., with the intention of appointing them to Vice-Consulships and Consulships as they became vacant, having proved an expensive and uncertain mode of rearing recruits for this service, has been given up as a failure.

THE SECRETARY OF STATE'S ESTABLISHMENT.

Clerkships in Downing-street are very much prized, as the salaries are good, the promotion rapid, and the employment conveys the general notion of superior capacity and high connexion. The hours of attendance, too, are later than in other Government offices, and therefore, by many, considered more aristocratic. There are five classes; and, judging from the present staff, promotion is quick, for out of the nine senior clerks, seven have served under 36 years, and five under 25 years. Certain of the Clerks, too, have the privilege of acting as agents in monetary matters and accounts for all persons attached to the Foreign Office serving abroad. For instance: each Foreign Service Messenger has or had to pay a fee of six guineas per annum to some Clerk in Downing-street for auditing his accounts; each Consul-General has to pay a fee of ten guineas per annum; and each Consul a fee of five guineas per annum, as the regulated agency charge. This is not a voluntary but a forced tax, against which loud complaints are made by the corps, and it adds between £3,000 and £5,000 to the emoluments of the favoured few who are permitted to divide amongst them these handsome perquisites.

QUEEN'S FOREIGN SERVICE MESSENGERS.

The Queen's Foreign Service Messengers Establishment has recently been revised, and the emoluments of the gentlemen employed

in the branch attached to the Foreign Office considerably reduced. In 1858 there were 18 Foreign Service Messengers and 3 Extras (besides the Queen's Home Service Messengers) engaged under the Secretary of State for Foreign Affairs. The average rate of emolument was then £800 a year, consisting partly of salary and partly of board wages, mileage profit, and savings from allowances. Under a Minute made by Lord Malmesbury, on the 4th of November 1858, slightly modified by a subsequent one of the 10th December following, a fixed salary of £525 to each Foreign Service Messenger was substituted for the old emoluments, and the number of that class of Messengers is reduced to 15. This arrangement came into operation on the 1st of January 1859. The Queen's Home Service Messengers, eight in number, remain as before.

LIMITS OF AGE FOR CANDIDATES.

Clerks in Downing Street 18 to 24

As regards those who have not a house in London, or in the immediate vicinity, the age should be between 20 years complete and 24 years complete.

Unpaid Attachés 18 to 25

Consuls 25 to 50

QUALIFICATIONS REQUIRED FROM CANDIDATES.

I. *Secretary of State's Office Clerks*.—1. Writing from Dictation. 2. Précis. 3. French.

The examinations for Clerkships are now more or less competitive, and marks are given for superior proficiency in the French language, composition, and conversation. When two or more candidates have severally displayed sufficient ability in the above three subjects, they are examined in German, to decide who is best qualified.

II. *Unpaid Attachés*.—1. Writing from Dictation. 2. Précis. 3. Geography. 4. Modern History, especially that of the country to which the candidate is to proceed. 5. French.

III. *Paid Attachés*.—1. French. 2. One other Language. 3. International Law. 4. Reports upon the General, Commercial, and Political Relations of the several countries in which they have resided; on the Internal Polity and the Administration and Social Institutions of such countries, and on the Character of their people.

IV. *Consuls and Vice-Consuls*.—1. Arithmetic (including Vulgar and Decimal Fractions). 2. English Composition. 3. French, written and spoken. 4. The Language of the port at which the candidate may be appointed to reside. 5. British Mercantile and Commercial Law.

SALARIES.

Secretary of State					£5,000
Under Secretary of State					2,000
Ditto					1,500
Ditto (Assistant)					1,200
Chief Clerk					1,250
8 Senior Clerks, £700, increasing £25 a year, to					1,000
9 Assistant Clerks, £550, ditto £20 ditto .					650
10 First Class } £350, ditto £15 ditto .					545
Junior Clerks }					
9 Second ditto . £150, ditto £10 ditto .					300
6 Third ditto . £100, ditto £10 ditto .					150
1 Librarian and } £600, ditto £25 ditto .					800
Keeper of } Papers }					
1 Sub-Librarian £350, ditto £15 ditto .					545
5 Clerks, Librarian's Department					£100 to 350
1 Superintendent of the Treaty Department .					£600 to 800
1 Assistant					£200 to 500
3 Clerks, Chief Clerk's Department; viz.,					
1 Clerk, at					545
2 ditto					£100 to 200
1 Translator					500
1 Private Secretary and 1 Précis Writer to the } each					300
Secretary of State }					
1 Printer					150
4 Office-keepers					£100 to 200
2 Office Porters 1 at £230 and 1 at £120					
2 Doorkeepers					£80 and 100
1 Housekeeper					100

Extra allowances of £50 each are given to 4 Resident Clerks. One Clerk in the Chief Clerk's Department has an extra allowance of £100.

OFFICE—Downing-street, S.W. Regular Hours of Attendance, 12 to 7.

THE WAR OFFICE.

The Civil Branches of the Army were until lately under divers "authorities," some civil, some military, and some of a mixed nature; but they have been consolidated or linked together, and the

whole administration of the army has been placed under the control and supervision of the Secretary of State for War, who is now responsible for all the departments. The complete reorganization of this multifarious public service must be a work of time, and reforms and re-classifications must be expected till the mass which was decomposed during the war with Russia shall be compressed into a compact and consistent whole, and something like permanent establishments for the several branches shall be settled. The chief departments which were amalgamated were those of the Commander-in-Chief, the Secretary-at-War, the Master-General and Board of Ordnance, and the Commissariat; and these, which were formerly divided between the Colonial Secretary, the Treasury, the Horse Guards, and the Ordnance, are now committed to the charge of the Secretary of State for War.

The large patronage of this complex service is, generally speaking, exercised by the Secretary of State; but the Commander-in-Chief and the heads of the several military offices and of the manufacturing branches nominate for their respective establishments, and regulate promotions in them; but all are subject to the sanction and confirmation of the Secretary of State. The Commissariat Staff—which was, previous to the recent consolidation, attached to the Treasury—and the Royal Engineers' civil employés, are now appointed by the Secretary of State; but subalterns of the army only are eligible for the Commissariat, in accordance with the Report of the Committee appointed to inquire into the organization and efficiency of this department. The recommendation of the Committee was, that all first appointments to the Commissariat should be made from the subalterns of the army, not above 25 years of age, and of not less than two years' service as commissioned officers; that the grade of Established Clerk be abolished, and officers under probation be henceforth designated Acting Deputy-Assistant Commissaries-General till they receive their commissions; and that the establishment of the Commissariat be fixed, from time to time, on the same principle as that of the Army, so as to furnish a reasonable preparation in the event of war.

In the Royal Engineers there are about 175 Clerks of Works, at salaries between £110 and £300; and 85 Clerks, from £85 to £270, besides Temporary Clerks and Draughtsmen; and these are nominated by the Secretary of State, or with his permission. The commencing salary of a Clerk in the Military Store Department is £80 per annum. When on foreign service there is also "servant's allowance" and "lodging money," &c., according to rank. The pay of a Clerk in the Purveying Department commences at 7s. per diem; when on

foreign service there is also "servant's allowance" and "lodging money," &c., according to rank. Besides the departments of the Commander-in-Chief and of the Secretary of State for War, the Manufacturing Department, Military Storekeeper's and Barrack Master's offices, afford some most desirable civil appointments. The situations of Storekeeper, Deputy-Storekeeper, and Clerks in Charge at foreign stations, are very good; and the general scale of salary of the Store Establishment, until lately known as the Ordnance Office, is placed on a first-class footing with reference to other Government departments. Appointments to Clerkships on the establishment of the War Office are generally, but not necessarily, competitive. The ordinary practice is, first to appoint candidates to a Temporary Clerkship, and, after a certain period of probation, some few are allowed to compete for appointments on the establishment.

LIMITS OF AGE FOR ENTRANCE.

War Office—Permanent Clerks 18 to 25

Temporary Clerks are considered eligible for Permanent Clerkships up to 30, provided their service commenced before they were 25. Candidates nominated to Clerkships, after having held other situations (not being Temporary Clerkships) in the Service of the War Office, will only be required to have been within the prescribed limits of age when they first entered the service.

Non-commissioned Officers (nominated to Out Stations or Manufacturing Branches) — to 42

Temporary Clerks 18 to 40

Commander-in-Chief's Office—Established Clerks 18 to 25

Supernumerary Clerks 18 to 40

Council of Military Education—Clerks — to 42

Quartermaster-General's Office—Permanent Clerks 16 to 23

Temporary Clerks 16 to 40

Adjutant-General's Office—Permanent Clerks 16 to 25

Temporary Clerks 16 to 40

Military Offices in Dublin—Permanent Clerks 18 to 25

Temporary Clerks 18 to 40

COURSE OF EXAMINATION FOR CANDIDATES.

War Department.—Permanent Clerks.—1. Exercises designed to test Handwriting and Orthography. 2. Arithmetic (including Vulgar and Decimal Fractions). 3. English Composition. 4. Précis. 5. Geography. 6. History. 7. Latin or one Foreign language. (In examinations which are not competitive, the exercises in languages are restricted to translation).

Permanent Clerks at Out Stations—[*Clerks in Military Store Service, Clerks in Royal Engineers' Offices, and Clerks in Barrack Offices*].—1. Exercises designed to test Handwriting, Orthography, and Grammatical correctness. 2. Arithmetic, (including Vulgar and Decimal Fractions). 3. Geography. 4. History.

Clerks at the Royal Arsenal, Woolwich, and at the Manufacturing Branches of the War Department.—1. Writing from Dictation. 2. Arithmetic (the ordinary rules, including Avoirdupois Table). 3. Timber Measurement. 4. Correspondence. 5. The distinguishing Characteristics of the Materials used in the Service, and the Mode of Computation employed for each. (On account of the peculiar knowledge required from candidates for these clerkships, "it has for the present been decided that Non-commissioned Officers from the Royal Artillery and Royal Sappers and Miners alone should be admitted as competitors.")

Clerks at Out-Stations and Temporary Clerks at the Royal Gun Factories (when they are Non-commissioned Officers of the Line).—1. Writing from Dictation. 2. Arithmetic (including Vulgar and Decimal Fractions). 3. Correspondence.

Temporary Clerks.—1. Exercises designed to test Handwriting, Orthography, and Grammatical correctness. 2. Arithmetic (elementary).

Commander-in-Chief's Office.—*Permanent Clerks*.—1. Exercises designed to test Handwriting and Orthography. 2. Arithmetic (including Vulgar and Decimal Fractions). 3. English Composition. 4. Précis. 5. Geography. 6. Latin, or one Foreign language. (In examinations not competitive, the exercises in languages are restricted to translation.)

Supernumerary Clerks.—1. Writing from Dictation. 2. Arithmetic (elementary). 3. Correspondence.

Clerk to the Council of Military Education.—1. Writing from Dictation. 2. Arithmetic (elementary).

Quartermaster-General's Office.—*Permanent Clerks*.—1. Writing from Dictation. 2. Arithmetic (including Vulgar and Decimal Fractions). 3. English Composition. 4. Précis. 5. Geography. 6. English History.

Extra Clerks.—1. Writing from Dictation. 2. Arithmetic (elementary).

Adjutant-General's Office.—*Clerks and Temporary Clerks*.—1. Writing from Dictation. 2. Arithmetic. 3. Correspondence. 4. Précis. 5. Geography. 6. History.

Judge Advocate-General's Office.—1. Writing from Dictation. 2. Copying.

War Departments.—Military Offices in Dublin.—Permanent Clerks.—1. Writing from Dictation. 2. Arithmetic (including Vulgar and Decimal Fractions). 3. English Composition. 4. Précis. 5. Geography. 6. History. 7. Latin, or one Foreign language. (In examinations which are not competitive the exercises in languages are restricted to translation).

Temporary Clerks.—1. Writing from Dictation. 2. Arithmetic (elementary). 3. Correspondence.

SALARIES.

Department of the Secretary of State for War.

Secretary of State	£5,000
1 Under-Secretary of State	1,500
1 ditto „	2,000
1 Assistant „	1,500
1 Secretary for Military Correspondence	1,200
Chief Clerk	1,200
Assistant Chief Clerk, £800, increasing £25 a-year to	1,000
Private Secretary to the Secretary of State	300
2 ditto to the Under-Secretaries of State	150
Inspector-General of Fortifications	1,500
(besides military pay.)	
2 Deputy ditto	800
(besides military pay.)	
2 Assistant ditto	500
(besides military pay.)	
1 Director-General of the Surveys and the Topographical Department	870
1 Director-General of Army Medical Department	1,500
1 Military Superintendent of Pensioners	1,000
(besides military pay.)	
1 Assistant „ „	300
Chaplain-General	950
Inspector-General of Army Schools, £600, increasing by £25 a-year to	1,000
1 Director of Stores and Clothing	1,200
1 Assistant „	800
1 Director of Contracts	1,500
Commissary-General-in-Chief	1,500
1 Accountant-General	1,200
Assistant Accountant-General	1,000
Solicitor	1,200
Assistant Solicitor	580

13 Clerks, 1st Class, 1st Section, £670, by £25 a-year	to £800
32 Ditto, " 2nd " 520 " 20 " "	to 650
80 Ditto, 2nd Class 315 " 15 " "	to 500
218 Ditto, 3rd " 100 " 10 " "	to 300
1 Surveyor	£450 to 600
1 Deputy Surveyor	250 to 350
2 Draughtsmen	{ 1 at £400 to 500
	1 " 250 to 400
1 Compiler of Statistics	220 to 300
1 Office-keeper	150 to 200
1 Housekeeper	200
13 Messengers, 1st Class	£100 to 120
13 Ditto, 2nd "	90 to 100
16 Ditto, 3rd "	80 to 90
Several Extra and Temporary Clerks	from 120 to 150

Department of the General Commanding in Chief.

1 Assistant Secretary	£1,000
1 Ditto "	800
1 Ditto "	925
1 Private Secretary to the General Commanding in Chief	365
3 Clerks of the 1st Class £500 by £20 a year	to 700
6 Ditto " 2nd " 300 " 15 " "	500
13 Ditto " 3rd " 90 " 10 " "	300
2 Ditto Supernumerary	120
1 Office-keeper	130
5 Messengers	£80 to 100

Office of the Adjutant-General.

1 Principal Clerk	£500 by £20 a year	to £600
4 Clerks, 1st Class 320 " 15 " "		400
5 " 2nd " 220 " 10 " "		300
7 " 3rd " 90 " 10 " "		200
7 Temporary Clerks		120
Office-keeper and 4 Messengers		£70 to 80

Office of the Quartermaster-General.

1 Chief Clerk	£420 by £15 a year	to £500
2 Clerks, 1st Class 320 " 15 " "		400
3 " 2nd " 220 " 10 " "		300
3 " 3rd " 90 " 10 " "		200
4 Temporary Clerks		120
Office-keeper and 3 Messengers		£70 to 80

Office of the Army Medical Department, Dublin.

1 Principal Clerk	£175
1 Assistant Clerk	90

Office of the General Officer Commanding in Dublin.

1 Assistant to Military Secretary and Chief Clerk . .	£290
1 Clerk	189
1 „	115

Office of the Deputy-Adjutant-General in Ireland.

1 Chief Clerk	£290
2 Clerks	£160 to 250
5 „	90 to 150
1 Extra Clerk	91

Office of the Deputy-Quartermaster-General in Ireland.

1 Chief Clerk	£373
2 Clerks, 2nd Class	£160 to 250
3 „ 3rd „	90 „ 150
1 Temporary Clerk	91
1 Draughtsman	295

Manufacturing Departments—Royal Arsenal, Woolwich, Waltham Abbey, Enfield, and Birmingham.

5 Superintendents	£500
Inspector of Machinery	£400 by £50 a-year to 700
3 Principal Clerks	300 „ 20 „ 400
8 Clerks, 1st Class	230 „ 10 „ 280
14 „ 2nd „	170 „ 5 „ 220
16 „ 3rd „	90 „ 5 „ 160

Military Store Establishment.

3 Principal Military Storekeepers, £750 by £25 a-year to £850	
7 Military Storekeepers	540 „ 20 „ 680
19 Deputy Storekeepers	370 „ 20 „ 490
57 Assistant Storekeepers	250 „ 10 „ 300
76 First-Class Clerks	150 „ 10 „ 220
92 Second-Class „	80 „ 10 „ 120
28 Temporary Clerks	about £100
9 Inspectors of Stores	300
10 Storeholders	200

Royal Arsenal, Woolwich—Royal Gun Factories.

2 Clerks	£230, by £10 a-year to £280
--------------------	-----------------------------

Royal Carriage Department.

Principal Clerk	£300 by £15 a-year to £400
2 Clerks, 1st Class	230 „ 10 „ to 280
3 Ditto, 2nd „	170 „ 5 „ to 220
3 Ditto, 3rd „	90 „ 5 „ to 160
7 Temporary Clerks	average 100

Royal Laboratory.

Principal Clerk	£300 by £20 a-year to £400
2 Clerks, 1st Class	230 „ 10 „ to 280
4 Ditto, 2nd „	170 „ 5 „ to 220
2 Ditto, 3rd „	90 „ 5 „ to 160
4 Temporary Clerks	average 100

CHIEF OFFICE—Pall Mall. Hours of Attendance, 10 to 4.

THE INDIA OFFICE.

The foundation and acquisition of our East Indian Empire by a company of merchants, is, perhaps, the most wonderful example of commercial enterprise that the history of the world relates. But the territory, with its numberless populations, having been obtained and held in the name of the Queen, it was found expedient and, indeed, necessary, to deprive the Company of the sovereign power it had been allowed to exercise in trust, and to transfer it in full force directly to the Crown. In 1858 that act was consummated; the *imperium in imperio* was abolished; the ever-memorable East India Company ceased to reign, and the Queen assumed the direct sovereignty of her East Indian realm. The Act for the Better Government of India, by which this was accomplished, put an end to the Company and to the Board of Control, and created a Secretary of State for India, henceforth to be the responsible Minister for that part of Her Majesty's dominions. To this new Secretary of State, aided by a Council, the powers of Government were confided, and he was charged with the administration of the affairs of India. On this transfer of authority, a reconstruction of the old establishments became requisite, and the present establishment of the Secretary of State was formed. It is divided into the Secretariat Department, the Indian Correspondence Department, the Military Department, the Clerks to Committees, the Marine and Transport, the Inspector-General of Stores, the Accountant-General's and Cashier's, the Auditor's, the Administration, Wills and Bonds, the Searcher of

Records and Statistical Reporter's, and, finally, the Writers' Departments. The most extensive of any is that of the Indian Correspondence, which is subdivided into seven secondary departments, as follows:—the Financial, the Revenue, the Judicial Departments, the Public Educational and Ecclesiastical Department, the Political and Secret Department, the Railway and Electric Telegraph Department, and the Public Works Department. Each of these secondary departments is headed by a Secretary, and has a staff of Clerks, &c.; and the salaries, generally, are on a liberal scale.

The Secretary of State is associated with a Council of 15 members—eight nominated by the Crown, and seven by the Directors of the Company, which still exists as a proprietary corporation; and two Under Secretaries of State and an Assistant Secretary aid him in superintending the details of his office. In him rests the entire patronage of the Home establishment, and he nominates and promotes as he thinks fit. But in the case of Writerships he waives his privilege, and these have been thrown open to public competition, without nomination. Writerships in the India Office, and the Junior Clerkships in the Civil Service Commissioners' Office, are, in fact, the only situations under the Crown as yet open to all comers in the United Kingdom, although the House of Commons has, by resolution, recommended that the system of public competition for public employments be carried out as far as is practicable.

GOVERNMENT SITUATIONS IN INDIA.

But if the comparatively few offices in the Home establishment are still only obtainable by soliciting Ministerial favour, and going through the formality of nomination, the numerous and valuable employments in India are thrown open absolutely to all who have the ambition and enterprise to contend for them. By the 32nd section of the Act for the Better Government of India it is enacted, that regulations shall be made for admitting all natural-born subjects of Her Majesty (of the age and qualifications to be prescribed) to be examined as candidates, and that such persons only as should be certified by the Civil Service Commissioners should be appointed or admitted to the Civil Service of India by the Secretary of State in Council.

These great prizes are disposed of every year, in the month of July. The number this year (1859) was 40, and there were 119 competitors examined—a number which would have been much larger were the public sufficiently aware that such lucrative appointments are within their reach, without soliciting Ministers or asking favours of their friends. It ought to be well known and marked what these

prizes are, and what they lead to. The average allowances to civil servants in Bengal vary from £606 to £5,270; in Madras, from £633 to £4,609; in Bombay, from £618 to £4,200 per annum. In each of these Presidencies, in the above order, there are 392, 152, and 121 such appointments; and the average incomes, still in the same order, are £1,375, £1,909, and £1,403 per annum. As a further illustration it may be added, that of the 392 employes in Bengal, 134 have an average of £606 per annum; 85 of £1,313; 122 of £2,751; 28 of £3,486; 20 of £4,665; and 3 of £5,207. The other Presidencies do not materially differ in these rates. Such are the Indian prizes thrown open for unlimited public competition.

Writers, on their first arrival in India, receive salary and allowances: in Bengal, £400; in Madras, £300; in Bombay, £324; and their advancement in station and emolument is very rapid. Their retiring pension, too, is speedily earned and secure. Having served 25 years, and having actually resided in India 22 years, (or 21 years in the event of his having been absent for one year from certified sickness,) the Civil Servant of the Crown in India is eligible to retire on an annuity from the Civil Service Annuity Fund of £500 per annum, and such further annual amount as a deduction, at the rate of 4 per cent. made from his salary during the whole period of service, and accumulated at 6 per cent. per annum, may be equivalent to, subscription to the Annuity Fund being compulsory.

Two examinations have to be passed in England (the regulations for which will be found farther on) before the candidate can proceed to India; that is, the successful competitors of this year will have to pass a farther examination next year, in Indian languages and special subjects. Should they pass, however, they will be allowed £100 each, to meet the expenses of their delay and studies.

A new class of public offices is also thrown open to competition, without other restrictions save those of qualifications, age, and fitness—the staff of Civil Engineers for India. There is a great want of Engineers in India, and there is much work for them to do, and a special engineering service has been organized. “These appointments,” said Lord Stanley, when proposing them to Parliament, “will be competed for by young men of a certain age. They will be required to have passed through a certain practical training here, and they will be sent to India on a small salary, to acquire further instruction in their duties. They will then be regularly taken into Government employ for life, with pensions at the same rate, probably, as are given to other uncovenanted servants. A number of junior appointments in the Engineer establishment, and of junior

appointments in the upper subordinate establishment of the Department of Public Works in India, are thus every year disposed of by public competition amongst all who are qualified by age, education, and moral character to enter the lists.

LIMITS OF AGE FOR ENTRANCE.

India Office.—Established Clerks 18 to 25

An exception is made in favour of persons being Writers, who are eligible if under 30.

Writers 16 to 26

Doorkeepers — to 35

Office Porters 18 to 35

In respect to Doorkeepers and Office Porters, an exception is made in favour of persons already in the Service in some other capacity.

House Messenger — to 40

COURSE OF EXAMINATION FOR CANDIDATES.

India Office.—Established Clerks.—1. Exercises designed to test Handwriting and Orthography. 2. Arithmetic (including Vulgar and Decimal Fractions). 3. English Composition. 4. Précis. 5. Geography. 6. History of England or of India (at the option of the Nominee). 7. Latin, or one Modern Foreign language (at the option of the Nominee.)

For the Departments of the Accountant-General or Auditor the "Elements of Book-keeping" may be substituted for Précis Writing.

Writers.—1. Exercises designed to test Handwriting and Orthography. 2. Copying from MSS. 3. Arithmetic. 4. English Composition. 5. Geography. 6. History.

Doorkeeper, Office Porter, Messenger.—1. Exercises designed to test Handwriting and Orthography. 2. Arithmetic (elementary).

SALARIES.

Secretary of State	£5,000
Under Secretary of State	2,000
<i>Ditto</i>	1,500
Assistant Under Secretary	1,500
15 Members of Council	1,200

Secretariat Department.

Chief Clerk	£800
Clerk, Fixed Station	700
<i>Ditto</i> " "	600

3 Clerks	from £80, annual increase £16, to £400	
Despatch Clerk		400
1 Private Secretary to Secretary of State		300
2 ditto to Under Secretaries of State		150

The allowances to the three Private Secretaries are in addition to their salaries as Clerks.

Indian Correspondence Department.

Secretary, Financial Department	£1,200
„ Revenue „	1,200
„ Judicial „	1,200
„ Public Educational and Ecclesiastical Dept.	1,200
„ Political and Secret Department	1,200
„ Railway and Electric Telegraph Department	1,200
„ Public Works Department	1,200
7 Assistants to above Secretaries each	700
Second Assistant to Political and Secret Secretary	500
Chief Clerk	800
Clerk, Fixed Station	700
Ditto, „	650
Ditto, „	600
Ditto, „	550
16 Clerks	from £80, increasing £16 a-year, to 400
Précis Writer (if also Private Secretary to the Secretary of State)	700

Military Department.

Secretary	£1,200
Assistant Secretary	1,000
Clerk, Fixed Station	800
„ „	700
„ „	600
„ „	500
„ „	450
„ for passing Cadets	500
3 Clerks	£80 with annual increase of £16 to 400
(Clerks to Committees have no separate salaries.)	

Marine and Transport Department.

Secretary	£1,200
Chief Clerk	800
Clerk, Fixed Station	600
3 „	£80 with annual increase of £16 to 400

Inspector-General of Stores Department.

Inspector-General	£1,200
Deputy Inspector-General	650
Assistant „	500
Accountant	800
3 Clerks	£80, with annual increase of £16, to 400
2 Sub-Inspectors	350
15 Examiners and Assistant Examiners of Stores—Examiners varying from £120 to £300, Assistant Examiners from £120 to £150, as may be certified by the Inspector-General.	

Accountant-General's Department.

Accountant-General	£1,200
Clerk, Fixed Station	900
„ „	750
„ „	700
„ „	650
„ „	600
„ „	500
„ „	450
8 Clerks	£80, with an annual increase of £16, to 400

Cashier's Department.

Cashier	£1,000
3 Clerks, Fixed Station	£600, £700, and 800
2 „	£80, with annual increase of £16, to 400

Auditor's Department.

Auditor	£1,200
Assistant Auditor	800
3 Clerks, Fixed Station	£600, £700, and 800
3 „	£80 with annual increase of £16 to 400

Administration, Will, and Bond Department.

Official Agent	£1,000
Assistant	750
Clerk	£80, with annual increase of £16, to 400

Searcher of the Records and Statistical Reporter.

Reporter	£1,000
Assistant	600
Clerk	£80, with annual increase of £16, to 400
Book Office Registrar	500
Assistant „	300

Writers' Department.

Superintendent of Extra Clerks and Writers	£500
62 Writers (including an Assistant Superintendent and an Extra Clerk :	
For 5 first years (with an extra allowance of 1s. per sheet of 480 words)	80
From 5 years to 10 years	90
10 " 15 "	120
20 " 25 "	150
25 years (with an allowance of 1s. 3d. per sheet, over 5 sheets a day)	200
Librarian	500
Reporter of the Products of India	500
Keeper of the Museum	500
Under-Keeper for New Museum	300
Examining Physician	500
Standing Counsel	500
Solicitor	500
Clerk of Works (exclusive of commission on large contracts)	400
Geographer	200
4 Doorkeepers from £140 to	250
35 Office Porters, &c. from £90 to	141
18 Messengers, Door Porters, &c. from £80 to	130
Housekeeper	100
Assistant ditto	80

Late Board of Control Office, Cannon Row.

Assistant to the Secretary and Keeper of the Records . . .	£1,000
Registrar	300
Office-keeper	150
Housekeeper	100
3 Office Messengers £80 to	130
Hall Porter	100

HEAD OFFICE—Leadenhall-st. Hours of Attendance, 10 to 4.

GOVERNMENT SITUATIONS IN INDIA.

The following are the Regulations for the *Annual Open Competition* which takes place in July, when a large number of Writerships in India will be disposed of to the successful candidates, choice of Presidency being given to them in the order in which they will stand on the prize list.

Regulations.

* * * No candidate will be allowed to be examined in more than three of the

branches of knowledge included under this head, and the total (500 marks) may be obtained by adequate proficiency in any three.

Moral Sciences ; that is, Logic, Mental and Moral	
Philosophy	500
Sanskrit Language and Literature	500
Arabic Language and Literature	500
	7,375

5. The merit of the persons examined will be estimated by marks, and the numbers set opposite to each branch in the preceding regulation denote the greatest number of marks that can be obtained in respect of it.

6. No candidate will be allowed any marks in respect of any subject of Examination, unless he shall be considered to possess a competent knowledge of that subject.

7. The Examination will be conducted by means of printed questions and written answers, and by *vivâ voce* Examination, as may be deemed necessary.

8. The marks obtained by each candidate, in respect of each of the subjects in which he shall have been examined, will be added up, and the names of the candidates who shall have obtained a greater aggregate number of marks than any of the remaining candidates will be set forth in order of merit ; and such candidates, if found duly qualified, shall be deemed to be selected candidates for the Civil Service of India. They shall be permitted to choose, according to the order in which they stand, as long as a choice remains, the Presidency to which they shall be appointed.

9. In July, 1861, a Further Examination of the selected candidates will take place in the following subjects :—

	Marks.
1. { Sanskrit	500
{ Vernacular Languages of India (each) . .	350
* * Each candidate may name one or two languages. If he names one only, he must name either Sanskrit or a vernacular language current in the Presidency which he has selected.	
2. The History and Geography of India. .	500

- | | |
|---|-------|
| 3. The General Principles of Jurisprudence
and the Elements of Hindu and Moham-
medan Law | 1,000 |
| 4. Political Economy | 500 |

In this, as in the preceding Examination, the merit of the candidates examined will be estimated by marks, and the number set opposite to each subject denotes the greatest number of marks that can be obtained in respect of it. The Examination will be conducted by means of printed questions and written answers, and by *viva voce* Examination, as may be deemed necessary.

10. No candidate will be permitted to proceed to India until he shall have passed the Further Examination, or after he shall have attained the age of twenty-four years.

11. The selected candidates who at the Further Examination shall be found to have a competent knowledge of the subjects specified in Regulation 9 shall be adjudged to have passed, and to be entitled to be appointed to the Civil Service of India.

12. The seniority in the Civil Service of India of the selected candidates shall be determined according to the order in which they stand on the list resulting from the Further Examination.

13. No person will, even after passing the Further Examination, be allowed to proceed to India unless he shall comply with the regulations in force, at the time, for the Civil Service of India, and shall be of sound bodily health and good moral character. The Civil Service Commissioners will require such further evidence on these points as they may deem necessary before granting their Certificate of Qualification.

14. Applications from persons desirous to be admitted as candidates are to be addressed to the Secretary to the Civil Service Commissioners, Dean's Yard, London, S. W.

Note.—The Secretary of State for India in Council has authorized the Civil Service Commissioners to state that, with the view of meeting the expenses to be incurred by selected candidates during the interval which must elapse before they can proceed to India, it is his intention to allow the sum of £100 to each selected candidate who shall have passed the Further Examination in July, 1861, to the satisfaction of the Commissioners, and shall have complied with such rules as may be laid down for the guidance of selected candidates.

[These Regulations are not materially altered from year to year, and may be considered as the Standing Rules.]

THE ADMIRALTY.

The superintendence and control of the Royal Navy and all pertaining thereto, has been since the reign of Queen Anne committed to a Board of Commissioners, with the exception of the brief period between April 1827 and September 1828, when the Duke of Clarence, afterwards King William IV., executed the office of Lord High Admiral of England. The Commissioners are six in number, the First Lord, and five Junior Lords (1 Civilian and 4 Naval Officers), and they form the Board of Admiralty. The First Lord invariably has a seat in the Cabinet; and two or three of the Junior Lords, and the First Secretary, are required to have seats in the House of Commons. The Board and First Secretary go out of office with the Ministry to which they are attached. The Second or permanent Secretary, the Surveyor of the Navy, the Accountant General, the Storekeeper-General, and the Comptroller of the Victualling and Transports, are the practical heads of the various branches.

The Secretaries sit with the Board and make minutes of their proceedings; each of the Junior Lords has a branch, for the details of which he is held particularly responsible. All official instructions and orders for the Board are communicated to the subordinate departments by the Secretary.

The Civil Department of the Navy is made up of the offices at Whitehall and Somerset House, and the Dockyards and Victualling Yards at the various ports of the kingdom. As a Government office the Admiralty ranks very high, and affords certain promotion with liberal salaries to all competent officers who enter it, while in many cases the holders of the higher offices in its several Departments have had honorary distinctions conferred upon them, such as the Order of the Bath, &c. Its most important branch is that existing in the establishment in Whitehall, where the Admiralty Board sits, and where the general correspondence of the Department is carried on. Besides the regular staff of clerks, several temporary clerks are employed at fixed salaries of £91 10s. a year, and when vacancies occur on the establishment some of the most approved are nominated to compete in the examinations for the Established Clerkships. The establishment of the Admiralty at Somerset House is generally devoted to the accounts and contracts of the Navy.

The entire Dockyards and Victualling Yards are under the jurisdiction of the Lords of the Admiralty, who dispense the vast

patronage connected with them. The Superintendents of these establishments are invariably Naval Officers, who, in addition to their full pay as Admiral, Commodore, or Captain, receive salaries and allowances, with magnificent residences; but their appointments to these important situations are usually only for four years. The Superior Officers of the Dockyards, under the Superintendent, consist of Master Shipwright, Storekeeper, Chief Engineer, Accountant, Store Receiver, Timber Inspector, Assistant Master Shipwrights, Director of Police, Staff Surgeon, and Chaplain. In addition to liberal salaries, these officers are supplied with fine official residences and allowances. The appointments of Inspector of Police, Staff Surgeon, and Chaplain, are given to Naval Officers only. The Accountants and Storekeepers are promoted from the Department of Dockyard Clerks, of which there is, in each Station, a large staff. The appointments of Master Shipwright, Assistant Master Shipwright, and Chief Engineer, are only to be obtained by going through the several lower grades of apprentice, journeyman, and leading man of works in the Dockyards, through which a man of talent and energy may push his way to these lucrative offices. The appointment of dockyard apprentice is obtainable only by the interest of the Superintendent of the particular Dockyard; but a strict examination is required to be passed. The apprentice is bound for seven years, and receives 3s. per week only for the first year, increasing 1s. 6d. each year; when, at the end of his time, he becomes a journeyman with six or seven-and-twenty shillings wages per week, and is eligible for promotion, according to his abilities. There are immense numbers of ordinary labourers employed in each Dockyard, who are admitted, in time of peace, through interest; but when there is a large demand for their labour, in time of war, work can be obtained by such qualified candidates as present themselves. The ordinary wages of these labourers is 13s. per week. The various employments in the Dockyards to which those who are apprenticed succeed, are so numerous, consisting, as they do, of Shipwrights, Caulkers, Joiners, Sawyers, Millwrights, Riggers, Sailmakers, &c., &c., that it would be impossible to give an accurate description of each of these divisions; but from all of them there is a path, by intelligence and exertion, to some higher and better-paid appointment.

In addition to the Home Civil Establishments of the Navy, there are Naval Yards at Gibraltar, Malta, Halifax, Bermuda, Antigua, Jamaica, the Cape of Good Hope, Trincomalee, and Hong Kong: also Victualling Establishments at Malta, Halifax, Jamaica, Ascension, Sierra Leone, the Cape of Good Hope, and Sydney. In most

of these, there are Storekeeperships, Clerkships, and other civil appointments.

PATRONAGE.

The First Lord exercises the entire patronage, Civil as well as Naval. He nominates candidates for junior situations, and appoints the heads of the subordinate departments, and promotes Clerks and others in the various branches; and on the recommendation of the Superintendents of Dockyards, advances all the superior officers in these establishments. The Clerks in the Dockyards are divided into three classes; first, second, and third. When a vacancy occurs in the first class, the Superintendent of the Yard forwards the names of the senior second-class and the senior third-class for promotion—unless there be some special reason to the contrary—and promotion follows as a matter of course. But although the First Lord has, and exercises, the right of general patronage, the Junior Lords and the Secretary have influence to procure nominations for candidates, and to advance their friends, both in Civil and Naval branches of the Admiralty. The Surveyor of the Navy recommends the appointments of the professional men and skilled mechanics in the Naval Yards.

AGES FOR CANDIDATES.

Establishment Clerks—17 to 25, except in the case of persons temporarily employed, who may be nominated if under 30, provided they were under 25 when first temporarily employed.

Temporary Clerks—from 17 upwards, without any superior limits.

Dockyard Clerks—17 and upwards.

COURSE OF EXAMINATION PRESCRIBED.

1. *Whitehall Branch*.—1. Writing from Dictation. 2. Arithmetic (including Vulgar and Decimal Fractions). 3. English Composition. 4. Précis. 5. Geography. 6. English History. 7. Translation from French. 8. Translation from Latin, or a second Modern language.

2. *Somerset House Branch*.—1. Writing from Dictation. 2. Arithmetic (including Vulgar and Decimal Fractions). 3. English Composition. 4. Précis. 5. Book-keeping by double entry. 6. Geography. 7. Either Translation from Latin or a Modern language; the leading points of English or modern History; or Algebra, Euclid, or any branch of Mathematics or Science.

3. *Clerks in Dockyards, Victualling Yards or Naval Establishments at Home, and Temporary Clerks*.—1. Writing from Dictation. 2. Arithmetic (including Vulgar and Decimal Fractions). 3. Book-keeping.

SALARIES.

First Lord	£24,500
• Four Lords (with residence), each	1,000
One Lord (without residence)	1,200
First Secretary (with residence)	2,000
Second Secretary	1,500
Private Secretary to First Lord	300
Surveyor of the Navy	1,300
Accountant-General	1,300
Storekeeper-General	1,300
Comptroller of Victualling and Transports	1,300
Director-General of Medical Department	1,300
Chief Clerk	1,000
10 1st Class Clerks . . . £600 by £20 a year to	850
12 2nd „ „ . . . 350 „ 15 „ „	550
12 1st Section 3rd Class Clerks 250 „ 10 „ „	350
12 2nd „ „ „ 100 „ 10 „ „	210
Solicitor, (with allowance of £1,000 for Office, Lancaster Place, Rent and Clerks)	1,000

Surveyor's Department.

2 1st Class Clerks . . . £670 by £20 a year to	£800
4 2nd „ „ . . . 315 „ 15 „ „	500
9 3rd „ „ . . . 90 „ 10 „ „	300
First Assistant Surveyor	900
Second „ „	800
Inspecting Officer	500
1 Draughtsman . . . £365 by £15 a year to	500
1 „ . . . 265 „ 15 „ „	350
3 „ . . . 150 „ 10 „ „	250
Modellers, 8s. 6d. a day.	
Chief Engineer (Steam)	900
Assistant Engineer	500
Inspector of Machinery Afloat	125
1 Draughtsman . . . £265 by £15 a year to	350
1 „ . . . 150 „ 10 „ „	250
Writer and Calculator . . £265 by £15 a year to	350

Accountant-General's Department.

2 Chief Clerks	£850
3 Clerks 1st Section, 1st Class, £670 by £20 a year to	800
5 „ 2nd „ „ 520 „ 20 „ „	650
33 „ 2nd Class . . . 315 „ 15 „ „	500
79 „ 3rd „ . . . 90 „ 10 „ „	300

SCIENTIFIC BRANCHES.

Astronomer Royal, Royal Observatory	£1,000
1st Assistant ditto	500
2nd „ „	250
3rd „ „	200
4th „ „	150
3 ditto, each at	100
1 Superintendent of Compass Observatory	182
Astronomer at the Cape of Good Hope	600
1st Assistant	300
2nd „	250
Superintendent of Nautical Almanack	500
Chief of the Meteorological Department	300

Hydrographical Department.

Hydrographer	£800
Chief Assistant	300
4 Assistants 10s. day-pay.	
Chief Draughtsman	£280 to 350
1 First class „	230 „ 280
2 Second class Draughtsmen	180 „ 230
2 Third class „	130 „ 180
1 Tide Computer	200
Packers, Sorters, Messengers, on week-pay, from 20s. to 86s.	

Harbour Branch.

Engineer	£800
Chief Clerk	£220 to 300
2nd do.	90 to 200
3rd do.	70 to 120
Draughtsman and Civil Surveyor	180 to 270

ESTABLISHMENT FOR SCIENTIFIC EDUCATION AT THE ROYAL
NAVAL COLLEGE AT PORTSMOUTH.

Professor	£500
Mathematical Master	300
Instructor in Fortification	200
Teacher of Sword Exercise	150
Chemical Lecturer	350
Clerk	150
Assistant Clerk in the Observatory	100

NAVAL DOCKYARDS.

Deptford.

Additional salary of Superintendent of Victualling	
Yard, under whose control the Dockyard is placed	£100
Master Shipwright	500
Storekeeper and Accountant	600
Store Receiver	400
Staff Surgeon	450
Timber Inspector	300
Boatswain	150
Clerks—1 1st Class . . £315 by £15 per annum to	£450
4 2nd do. 195 „ 15 „ to	300
5 3rd do. £80 by £10 (after 3 first years) to	180
2 Foremen of Yard	250
Converter	160
Foreman of Sailmakers	160
Foreman of Smiths	150
2 Measurers	150
2 Inspectors	150
4 ditto	125
1 Leading Man of Storehouses	120
1 ditto	100
1 ditto	85
Schoolmaster for instruction of Apprentices in Dock-	
yard	£150 to 200

Woolwich.

Commodore Superintendent	£385
Master Attendant	480
Master Shipwright	650
Assistant to ditto	400
Storekeeper	600
Accountant	500
Store Receiver	450
Staff Surgeon	500
Chaplain	350
Timber Inspector	400
Boatswain	200
Clerks—3 1st Class . . £315 by 15 per annum to	450
6 2nd do. 195 by 15 „ to	300
10 3rd do. £80 by 10 a year (after 3 years)	180
Master Smith	250

4 Foremen of Yard	£250
1 Ditto	180
1 Converter	150
1 Ditto	125
Foreman of Riggers	150
Foreman of Smiths	150
4 Measurers	150
2 Inspectors	150
8 Ditto	125
1 Leading Man of Storehouses	100
4 Leading Men of ditto	85
Schoolmaster for Apprentices	£150 to 200

STEAM FACTORY.

Chief Engineer and Inspector of Machinery	£650
Assistant ditto	400
Assistant ditto of Steam Machinery	350
Foreman of Factory	225
Foreman of Boiler-makers	200
Pay Clerk and Book-keeper	£315 to 450
1 Clerk	195 to 300
3 Clerks	80 to 180
Timekeeper	128

Chatham.

Captain Superintendent (in addition to Navy Pay and allowances)	£258
Master Attendant and Harbour Master	480
Master Shipwright	650
2 Assistants	400
Chief Engineer	550
Storekeeper	600
Accountant	500
Store Receiver	450
Lieutenant Director of Police	250
Staff Surgeon	500
Assistant Surgeon	300
Chaplain	350
Timber Inspector	400
Boatswain	200
Clerks—3 1st Class	£315 by £15 a year to 450
6 2nd do.	195 by 15 „ to 300
11 3rd do.	£80 by 10 (after 3 years) to 180

Master Smith	£250
Master Sailmaker	200
Master Ropemaker	250
Master Rigger	200
5 Foremen of the Yard	250
1 Ditto (Joiners)	180
Conductor of Metal Mills	300
Foreman of Painters	200
Foreman of Ropemakers	200
4 Measurers	150
10 Inspectors	from £125 to 150
3 Leading Men of Storehouses	85 to 100
2 Layers in Rope-yard	100
Head Schoolmaster	250
Assistant Schoolmaster	£100 to 140

Sheerness.

Captain Superintendent	£258
Master Attendant	480
Assistant to ditto	380
Master Shipwright	600
2 Assistant Shipwrights	400
Storekeeper	600
Store Receiver	400
Director of Police	250
Staff Surgeon	500
Chaplain	350
Timber Inspector	300
Boatswain	200
Clerks—	

2 1st Class	£315 by £15 a year to 450
5 2nd „	195 by 15 „ to 300
10 3rd „	£80 by £10 a year (after 3 years) to 180
Master Smith	250
4 Foremen of Yard	250
Other Foremen, Messengers, Inspectors and Leading	
Men, from	£85 to 180
Schoolmaster for Apprentices	150 to 200

STEAM FACTORY.

Engineer	£500
Foreman of Factory	£185 to 225
Foreman of Boiler-makers	£150 to 180

Pay Clerk	£195 to 300
Timekeeper	120

Portsmouth.

Admiral Superintendent—Full Pay, &c., as Rear Admiral.	
Master Attendant and Harbour Master	£480
Assistant „	380
Master Shipwright	650
Two Assistants	400
Storekeeper	600
Accountant	500
Store Receiver	450
Director of Police	250
Staff Surgeon	500
Assistant Surgeon	300
Chaplain	350
Timber Inspector	400
Boatswain	200
Clerks—	
3 1st Class	£315 by £15 a year to 450
10 2nd „	195 by 15 „ to 300
18 3rd „	£80 by £10 a year (after 3 years) to 180
Master Smith	250
Master Sailmaker	200
Master Rigger	200
Master Ropemaker	250
7 Foremen of the Yard	250
Many other Foremen, Measurers, Inspectors, and	
Leading Men	£85 to 200

STEAM FACTORY.

Chief Engineer	£650
Assistant ditto	400
Assistant Inspector of Machinery	250
Pay Clerk and Book-keeper	£200 to 300
Timekeeper	120

Devonport.

The establishment of this Dockyard is, as nearly as possible, the like of Portsmouth, the same officers receiving the like salaries. There are 4 First Class Clerks, including one acting; 9 Second Class, and 16 Third Class. The Harbour Master of Plymouth Sound has £500 a year. There are also a second Assistant Master Attendant

for service at Keyham at £380; a second Assistant Surgeon for Keyham at £300; and a second Boatswain for Keyham at £200.

STEAM FACTORY, KEYHAM.

Chief Engineer and Inspector of Machinery . . .	£650
Assistant ditto	400
Foreman of the Factory	£185 to 225
Foreman of Boiler-makers	150 to 180
Pay Clerk and Book-keeper	195 to 300
Timekeeper	120

Pembroke.

Captain Superintendent	£258
Master Shipwright	600
Storekeeper	600
Director of Police	250
Timber Inspector	400
Staff Surgeon	450
Chaplain	400
Boatswain	200
2 First Class Clerks, £315, increasing £15 a year, to	450
4 Second ditto 195, „ 15 „	300
5 Third ditto 80, „ 10 „	
(after 3 years)	180

VICTUALLING DEPARTMENT.

Royal Victoria Yard, at Deptford.

Captain Superintendent	£800
Master Attendant	480
Storekeeper	600
Store Receiver	450
3 First Class Clerks, £315, increasing £15 a year, to	450
4 Second ditto 195, „ 15 „	300
7 Third ditto 80, „ 10 „	
(after 3 years)	180
Engineer	300
Master Cooper	250
1 Foreman of Coopers	150
1 Ditto	130
Master Miller	200
4 Leading Men of Storehouses	100
4 Ditto	85
Staff Surgeon and Medical Storekeeper	450

Royal Clarence Yard, at Weevil, (Gosport.)

Captain Superintendent	£800
Master Attendant	400
Storekeeper	500
6 Clerks: viz., 2 First Class, 2 Second ditto, and 2 Third ditto, on the usual scale.	
Leading Man of Coopers	150
Ditto „ Millers	100
Ditto „ Bakers	100

Royal William Yard, at Cremill, (Devonport.)

A similar establishment to that at Weevil.

Haulbowline.

Storekeeper	£400
Clerk to ditto	150
Foreman of Coopers	150

TRANSPORT ESTABLISHMENTS.

Agent for Transport, <i>Deptford</i>	£400
Clerk of 1st Class . <i>do.</i> £315 rising £15 a year to 450	
Clerk of 3rd Class, £80 rising 10 a yr. (after 3 yrs.) to 180	
Leading Man of Storehouses	85
Agent at <i>Leith</i>	150

CLERKS OF WORKS AT LOCAL ESTABLISHMENTS.

1 Examiner of Accounts, &c.	£350 to £500
11 Clerks of Works	180 to 400
1 Inspector of Coast Guard Stations	300
About 40 Draughtsmen, Clerks, and Foremen, at 6s. 6d. or 6s. a day.	

HEAD QUARTERS—Whitehall. Hours of Attendance, 11 to 5.

Somerset House, Strand. Hours of Attendance, 10 to 4.

Two Clerks (a Second and a Third Class) have to attend at Whitehall on Sundays, without extra pay.

THE COAST GUARD OFFICE.

By the Act of 1856, the Coast Guard Service was transferred from the Board of Customs to the Board of Admiralty; and, in order to

facilitate the despatch of business, the Controller-General, Deputy-Controller, Staff, and Clerks, were removed to Spring Gardens, near Whitehall. A new branch was established, entitled Paymaster's and Coast Guard Account Branch, and attached to the Accountant-General of the Navy's Staff, Somerset House.

SALARIES.

1 First Class Clerk, 1st Section, £670, by £20 a year to £800	
1 Ditto . . . 2nd ditto 520, by 20 „	650
3 Second Class 315, by 15 „	500
8 Third Class 90, by 10 „	300
3 Temporary Clerks	
Superintendent of Cruisers' Repairs	300
Surveyor of Buildings	
Draughtsman	
1 Messenger	80
2 Messengers	70

The Controller-General of Coast Guards is a Commodore of First Class, and the Deputy-Controller-General a Captain, and receives Naval pay and allowances.

OFFICE—18, Spring Gardens, S.W.

PRIVY COUNCIL OFFICE.

The ancient functions of the Privy Council have been, in modern times, considerably curtailed, by the extension of the authority of Parliament on the one hand, and the gradual organization of the Executive Departments on the other. Its present office consists in the prosecution of inquiries, in tendering advice to the Crown, and also in the discharge of very high executive functions. Of Orders in Council, some derive their form from the provisions of Acts of Parliament, whilst others are issued by the Sovereign, in virtue of the royal prerogative. These it is the special province of the Privy Council to prepare; and they include Royal Proclamations for the assembling, prorogation, and dissolution of Parliament; for declaring War; for confirming the Acts of Colonial Legislatures; for giving effect to Treaties; for granting Charters of Incorporation to Companies and to Municipal Bodies; and for numerous other purposes. The greater part of the working of the Privy Council Office is performed by means of Committees, some of which are standing and permanent bodies. There is thus a Committee for Trade, a Judicial Committee, and a Committee for Education; but the business of the latter Committee has so extensively increased, that it has been found necessary to separate it entirely from the rest of the office, and it now possesses a distinct establishment of its own. The patronage belongs to the Lord President, who nominates the officers of his establishment.

LIMITS OF AGE FOR ADMISSION.

Supplemental Clerks, 18 to 30.

SUBJECTS PRESCRIBED FOR EXAMINATION.

Supplemental Clerks.—1. Exercises in Handwriting and Orthography. 2. Accuracy in Copying French and English. 3. Arithmetic (elementary). 4. English Composition.

SALARIES.

Lord President of the Council	£2,000
Clerk of the Council	1,200
Chief Clerk and Receiver of Fees	1,045
Second Clerk	645
1 Clerk (including salary for educational business)	670
1 Clerk from £200 to	300
4 Supplemental Clerks 100 to	180

Private Secretary to the Lord President	£150
Registrar to Privy Council	1,000
Medical Officer of the Privy Council	1,500
Receiver of Clergy Returns	500
1 Office-keeper	200
2 Chamber-keepers, each	120
5 Messengers, each	120
1 Ditto	100
3 Ditto	85
An Office Porter and an Extra Messenger, each .	120
1 Housekeeper	70

OFFICE—Downing-street, S. W. Hours of attendance, 11 to 4.

THE BOARD OF TRADE.

This Department of the Government Service was originally designed merely for consultative purposes, but of late years its functions have been much enlarged. In 1832 it was charged with the duty of collecting and publishing statistical information; since 1840, it has exercised control over the Railway Companies; and subsequently the Government School of Design, the office for the Registration of Joint Stock Companies, and the inspection of our Steam Navigation, have been committed to its control. By the Merchant Shipping Act of 1855, it was entrusted with the management of Wreck, and the appointment of Receivers of Wreck, and authorised to appoint Collectors of Customs as such. The Departments which now actually occupy the office of the Board of Trade are: 1st, the General Department; 2nd, the Railway Department; 3rd, the Mercantile Marine Department; and 4th, the Statistical Department; but the other offices in connection with the Board are the offices of the Registration of Joint Stock Companies, the Registrar of Design Office, the Registrar of Merchant Seamen's Office, and the Department of Practical Art.

The Statistical Branch is a very important one; and every species of information bearing on trade and commerce, finance and industry, raw produce and manufactures, at home and abroad, is collected carefully under its supervision, and digested and arranged for national use. The perfection and completeness to which the Statistical Tables and Returns compiled by this branch of the Board of Trade are brought, have frequently elicited expressions of admiration

from statesmen and merchants, both English and foreign; and the Monthly Returns of Trade and Navigation, published by authority of the Board, are regarded by the commercial world as exceedingly valuable and accurate.

The patronage of this Department is dispensed by the President. He and the Vice-President are political functionaries, and change with every new Ministry.

LIMITS OF AGE FOR CANDIDATES.

Ordinary Clerks—18 to 25. But persons already in the public service may be transferred to the Board of Trade, provided they were, at the time when they first entered the service, under the maximum age for admission into the class to which they may be transferred.

Supplementary Clerks—17 to 30.

The limits of age are the same for the Registry of Seamen, Registry of Designs, and Registry of Joint Stock Companies.

COURSE OF EXAMINATION PRESCRIBED.

1. *Ordinary Clerk*.—1. Writing from Dictation. 2. Transcribing. 3. Arithmetic, (including Vulgar and Decimal Fractions). 4. Précis. 5. Geography. 6. Translation from one Ancient or Modern Foreign language.

2. *Supplementary Clerks*.—1. Writing from Dictation. 2. Transcribing correctly and expeditiously. 3. Arithmetic, (the four first rules, with Practice and the Rule of Three). 4. Grammatical Structure of Sentences of a simple character. "My Lords" would, also, be glad to receive a report of the candidate's proficiency in any other subject, or subjects, to be selected by him, in which he may desire to be examined.

Supplementary Clerks, are in fact, permanent officers, and they are eligible for promotion to Clerkships, which have the advantage of yearly-increasing salaries. A number of Supplementary Clerks are allowed to compete for Junior Clerkships, when vacancies arise.

SALARIES.

The President	£2,000
The Vice-President	2,000
2 Joint Secretaries	£1,500 and 2,000
1 Assist. Secretary, Marine Department	700 to 1,000
1 Ditto „ Railway Department	700 to 1,000
1 Registrar and Librarian	£600, increasing £50
a year to	800

1 Accountant	£800 to £1,000	
7 First Class Clerks.	£450, by £25 a year to	600
4 Senior Clerks	300, „ 20 „ „	500
7 Second Class Clerks	300, „ 20 „ „	450
13 Third Class Clerks	100, „ 15 „ „	300
34 Supplementary Clerks, viz. :—		
13 Seniors	150, „ 10 „ „	300
21 Juniors	100, „ 5 „ „	150
1 Chief of Statistical Department		800
2 Professional Members Marine Department, £600,		
increasing by £25 a year to		800
1 Surveyor General, Marine Department, £450,		
increasing by £25 a year to		600
1 Nautical Assessor		200
3 Inspectors of Railways, £500, rising £50 a year to		800
1 Legal Assistant	600, „ 50 „ „	800
1 Controller of Corn Returns		500
1 Deputy ditto		400
Private Secretary to the President		300
Ditto „ Vice-President		150
Ditto „ Joint Secretaries		200
1 Office-keeper		200
12 Messengers, &c.	from £85 to	100
1 Housekeeper		70

CHIEF OFFICE—Whitehall, S.W. Regular Hours of Attendance, 11 to 5.

JOINT-STOCK COMPANIES REGISTRATION.

(Board of Trade.)

The ages and qualifications required for this office are the same as for Supplementary Clerks at the Board of Trade.

1 Registrar	£800
1 Assistant for Ireland	200
1 Chief Clerk	£200 to 300
1 Senior Clerk	150 „ 200
3 Clerks.	80 „ 150
1 Clerk for Scotland	150
1 Office-keeper.	80

OFFICE—13, Sergeant's Inn, Fleet Street, E.C.

REGISTRATION OF DESIGNS.

(Board of Trade.)

The age and qualifications are the same as for Supplementary Clerks in the Board of Trade.

SALARIES.

1 Registrar	£600
1 Assistant do.	300
1 Chief Clerk	200
2 Clerks	£120 to 150
1 Office-keeper.	75
1 Messenger	70
1 Printer	78

OFFICE—Whitehall, S.W.

REGISTRATION OF MERCHANT SEAMEN'S OFFICE.

(Board of Trade.)

The ages and qualifications are the same as for Supplementary Clerks in the Board of Trade.

SALARIES.

1 Registrar General.	£1,000
1 Assistant Registrar	£500 to 700
1 Chief Clerk	£400 increasing £25 a year „ 550
4 First Class Clerks. 350 „ 20 „ „	500
15 Second ditto . . . 200 „ 15 „ „	350
30 Third ditto . . . 100 „ 5 „ „	150
1 Office-keeper	100
4 Messengers. 70 „ 5 „ „	90
1 Housekeeper	40

OFFICE—Adelaide Place, London Bridge, E.C.

PUBLIC EDUCATION.

COMMITTEE OF PRIVY COUNCIL FOR EDUCATION.

Public Education has expanded and ramified at a rate that alarms economists and delights philanthropists. In the year 1834, a parliamentary vote of £20,000 was grudgingly confided to the Treasury to dole out in aid of subscriptions for the erection of schools. Five years afterwards, a Committee of Privy Council—the Lord President and four Councillors—was appointed to distribute the money voted by the House of Commons, and to take measures for the formation and encouragement of Normal Schools. Since then the votes have gone on increasing, and the scope and purposes of the Committee have gone on expanding, with every prospect of a continuous development. An idea may be formed of the magnitude of this new Department and its affiliations from the fact that for the expenditure of the year ending 31st of March, 1860, Parliament has provided £1,318,453: that is, for Public Education in Great Britain £836,920; for the Science and Art branch £93,394; for Public Education, Ireland, £249,468; and the remainder for various learned and scientific institutions in the United Kingdom. The principle upon which the Education Committee administer the funds entrusted to their charge, is that of aiding, not altogether founding and supporting Schools, &c.; and the duties they perform are multifarious. They aid in building Schools; they furnish Maps, Diagrams, and Scientific Apparatus; they give stipends to Pupil Teachers, and grants to Schoolmasters; they augment the Salaries of Certificated Teachers; they subsidize School Societies for Training Colleges; they make grants to Industrial and Ragged Schools, &c. &c. The total number of Schools visited during 1858 by Her Majesty's Inspectors was 6,641, and of School-rooms under separate Teachers 9,384. A few of the more recent official statements are interesting.

There are upwards of 14,000 Pupil Teachers, their Stipends beginning at £10, and rising £2 10s. per annum to £20. The Schoolmaster or Mistress has the benefit of the Pupil Teachers' services in the School, and also receives a gratuity, ranging from £3 to £5, for the Special Instruction of each Pupil Teacher, according to the number engaged—the period of service being 5 years.

There are nearly 6,000 Certificated Teachers in charge of Schools. The Augmentation Grants range from £10 to £30 per annum, according to the class of the Teacher's certificate, the salary provided

by the managers, the state of the School, and the sex of the Teacher. The Certificates and Augmentation of every Teacher are revised every five years, and raised or lowered according to the character of the reports. Officers of Training Schools who pass an examination on particular subjects, may become Lecturers on those subjects, and receive £100 per annum from the Committee of Council, provided the managers of the Training Schools provide £150, and the Inspectors report well of the officers' abilities.

121 Masters and Mistresses of Schools of Art and Navigation, and 103 Art Pupil Teachers, last year received payment in aid of salary, and 74 Students in aid of maintenance; and payments were made on behalf of 2,619 persons who have passed satisfactory Art Examinations. The Students themselves in the Art Schools contributed £12,012, in 1858, in aid of expenses; the Students in the Science Schools £1,362.

PATRONAGE.—The President of the Council nominates for the situations under the Committee for Education.

The Secretary, Assistant Secretaries, Examiners, and Inspectors are not considered subject to examination by the Civil Service Commission with respect to their intellectual acquirements and abilities. Inspectors are not required to produce certificates of age, nor certificates of moral character—their social position as graduates of the Universities, &c., being considered sufficient; but they are strictly required to produce certificates of health and physical powers. Assistant Inspectors go three years on probation, at a salary of £200. If approved and confirmed, they have an addition of £50; or if reported of superior merit, £75; and their salaries go on increasing £50 or £75 every three years. They have £250 a-year additional as personal allowances, exclusive of their actual travelling fares. They must devote their whole time to their duties.

Supplementary Clerks are required to write neatly and rapidly; to understand the principles and practice of book-keeping; to be expert arithmeticians, and able to digest returns (under guidance) into summaries, and to calculate per-centages. There are two examinations—preliminary and competitive.

Assistant Clerkships of the 3rd Class (£100 increasing £5 a-year to £150) are disposed of by Competitive Examination, in which a great many contend.

All appointments are made upon probation, which is not merely nominal, but real and strict, extending over a period of twelve months, and embracing all the qualifications of a clerk, moral, mental, and physical.

LIMITS OF AGE FOR CANDIDATES.

Clerks (Education Committee) 18 to 25.

COURSE OF EXAMINATION FOR CANDIDATES.

Committee for Education Clerks.—1. Exercises designed to test Handwriting and Orthography. 2. Making Fair Copies from Rough Notes. 3. Arithmetic (including Vulgar and Decimal Fractions). 4. Calculation of Per-centages. 5. Book-keeping. 6. Précis and Digest of Forms into Summaries.

In competitions there is a Further Examination, the above being merely preliminary. The subjects which may be taken in the Second Examination are—1. English Composition. 2. Geography. 3. Modern History. 4. Mathematics. 5. Natural History. 6. Languages.

SALARIES.

Vice-President	£2,000
Secretary	1,500
2 Assistant Secretaries	£700, increasing £50 a-year to 1,000
10 Examiners	300 20 to 600
2 Clerks (vacancies not to be filled up)	110 to 300
5 First Class Assistant Clerks, £250, increasing £10 per ann. to 300	
(This class is limited to 6.)	
9 Second Class Assist. Clerks, £150, increasing £10 per ann. to 250	
(This class is limited to 12.)	
33 Third Class Assist. Clerks, £100, increasing £5 per ann. to 150	
(This class may be increased according to exigencies.)	

In addition to the 1st, 2nd, and 3rd Class Assistant Clerks, there are 12 Clerks employed from the Law Stationers. The Stationers receive 45s. per week; the Clerks 34s.

Private Secretary to Vice-President	150
Advising Counsel	300
Architect	400
59 Inspectors and Assistant Inspectors, £200, increasing } to 600	
£50 or £75 every 3 years	
with allowances for personal expenses £250 each, and actual cost of travelling.	
6 Messengers	£80, increasing £5 per annum to 130

HEAD QUARTERS—Privy Council Office, Downing-street.

SCIENCE AND ART DEPARTMENT.

The Science and Art Department is under the superintendence of the Committee of Privy Council for Trade—the Department of Practical Art, the Government School of Mines, and the Museum of Practical Geology having been united in 1853. This Department assists and directs Schools of Art and Science in the United Kingdom, Geological Surveys, Industrial Museums, &c.

PATRONAGE.—The Vice-President of the Board of Trade nominates for the situations in this Department.

With regard to the Supplementary and Temporary Clerks in the Department of Science and Art, the Committee of Privy Council for Trade state that, seeing that peculiar and often technical qualifications are required in the officers entrusted with the management of public exhibitions, museums of manufactures, public library collections, &c., they fix the limit of forty-five years for admission in all cases where there has been any previous public service extending beyond a period of five years.

LIMITS OF AGE FOR CANDIDATES.

Ordinary Clerks 18 to 30
Supplementary Clerks, Temporary Clerks, and other parties, 17 to —

The limit to be 45 in all cases where there has been any previous public service extending beyond a period of five years.

COURSE OF EXAMINATION FOR CANDIDATES.

Science and Art Department.—*Ordinary Clerks*—1. Writing from Dictation. 2. Transcribing. 3. Arithmetic (including Vulgar and Decimal Fractions). 4. Précis. 5. Geography. 6. Translation from one Ancient or Modern Foreign language.

Supplementary Clerks—1. Writing from Dictation. 2. Transcribing. 3. Arithmetic (the first four rules, with Practice and the Rule of Three). 4. Grammatical Structure of Sentences of a simple character.

SALARIES.

General Management Establishment in London.

Secretary	£1,200
Assistant Secretary	775
Chief Clerk	375
2 First-Class Clerks	215

3 Second Class	£90
1 Accountant	315
1 Book-keeper	170
4 Messengers (paid by the hour)	average 75

Schools of Science and Art in the United Kingdom.

1 General Inspector of Art	£750
1 Inspector (acting as Architect and Engineer, and as Keeper of Construction Museum)	650
2 Inspectors of Art	from £320 to 390
1 Inspector of Navigation Schools	300
(The Inspectors have Travelling Allowances.)	

South Kensington Museum.

1 Deputy Superintendent	£315
1 Curator of Collections of Art, Architectural Casts, and Library	440
1 Keeper of Collections of Education, &c.	340
1 Superintendent of Food and Animal Museum	300
2 Assistant Keepers	215
3 Clerks	from £100 to 180
1 Storekeeper	200
1 Deputy Storekeeper	110
1 Housekeeper	60

A great many Artizans and Servants are employed here by the hour, at rates from 4d. to 8d. Hours of working, from 8 a. m. till 10 p. m.

The School of Mines and the Geological Museum, Jermyn-street.

1 Director, School of Mines	£300
6 Lecturers	200
2 Lecturers	100
1 Librarian and Curator	360
1 Clerk and Assistant	140
1 Chemist	100
1 Assistant	100
1 Metallurgist	100
1 Assistant ditto	100
1 Keeper of Mining Records	440
2 Assistant ditto	158
5 Attendants	£60 to 120
3 Cleaners	50 to 75

Geological Survey in Great Britain.

1 Director-General	£800
1 Local Director	450
1 Palæontologist	330
1 Naturalist.	425
4 Senior Geologists from £200 to	350
7 Assistant ditto from 7s. to 12s. per diem.	
1 Assistant Naturalist	241
1 Assistant Palæontologist	146
2 Fossil Collectors. 3s. to 7s. per diem.	
1 General Assistant	41

Geological Survey in Ireland.

1 Local Director	£450
2 Senior Geologists	265
5 Assistant ditto 7s. to 12s. per diem	
2 Fossil Collectors 3s. to 7s. „	
1 Porter	43

Industrial Museum, Scotland.

[Including the Natural History Museum].

1 Director	£400
1 Chemist	100
1 Assistant in Natural History Museum	100
1 Housekeeper and Clerk	100
1 Attendant £40 to	50
3 Messengers average	40

Royal Dublin Society.

[Including the Botanical Gardens and Zoological Gardens].

1 Assistant Secretary	£300
1 Registrar and Housekeeper	200
2 Clerks. one £40 and one	75
1 Director of Museum of Natural History	250
1 Professor of Agriculture	150
1 Professor of Mineralogy	150
1 Librarian	200
1 Curator, Botanical Gardens	175
1 „ Agricultural Museum	100
5 Attendants average	37
4 Porters average	44
2 Messengers	35

Museum of Irish Industry.

1 Director	£400
4 Lecturers	200
1 Chemist	200
1 Assistant ditto	100
1 Curator	100
1 Clerk	130
1 Head Porter	52
6 Attendants and Messengers	39

COMMISSIONERS OF NATIONAL EDUCATION, IRELAND.

This Board is incorporated by Royal Charter for administering the funds placed at the disposal of the Lord Lieutenant of Ireland, for the education of the poor in Ireland. The Commissioners nominate candidates. The Supplemental Clerks are considered on the Establishment. The Commissioners state, that whilst they appreciate the advantages of the competitive system (under proper limitations), there are circumstances connected with this department which might render the introduction of competitive examinations a matter of some difficulty.

LIMITS OF AGE FOR CANDIDATES.

<i>Established Clerks</i>	18 to 25
<i>Temporary Clerks</i>	18 to 35
<i>Boys in Office</i>	14 to 18

COURSE OF EXAMINATION FOR CANDIDATES.

Clerks.—1. Exercises designed to test Handwriting and Orthography. 2. Arithmetic (including Vulgar and Decimal Fractions). 3. Calculation of Per-centages. 4. Book-keeping by Double Entry (for Financial Department). 5. English Grammar. 6. English Composition. 7. Précis. 8. Geography. 9. Euclid (first three books). 10. French. 11. History of English Literature. (In examinations not competitive the exercises in French or other languages are restricted to translation.

Boys in Office.—1. Writing from Dictation. 2. Arithmetic (including Vulgar and Decimal Fractions). 3. Book-keeping (General Principles). 4. English Composition. 5. English Grammar. 6. Geography of Great Britain and Ireland.

SALARIES.

Official Establishment, Dublin.

Resident Commissioner	£1,000
2 Secretaries	750
Accountant	550
2 Chiefs of Inspection and Statistical Department	£500 to 600
Assistant Accountant and Book-keeper	328
Storekeeper	282
6 Clerks, 1st Class average	340
8 „ 2nd „	205
Pay Clerk	222
15 Clerks, 3d Class average	126
10 Supplemental ditto, and 1 Temporary Assistant average	97
1 Messenger	75
2 Ditto	47
2 Gatekeepers	43

Inspection Department.

6 Head Inspectors (besides travelling and personal expenses, averaging £230 each)	£400
12 First Class District Inspectors	£320 to 370
38 Second Class ditto	275 to 285
10 Sub-Inspectors	200 to 250

(The District Inspectors' and Sub-Inspectors' salaries include their travelling expenses.)

The object of the Inspection Department is to secure a strict superintendence of the whole of the National Schools, to have periodical reports on each laid before the Commissioners, and to provide such information as they may require on different subjects.

Normal Establishment.

2 Professors, Training Masters, and Lecturers	£400
2 Assistants . ditto	£300 and £230 respectively.
Literary Teacher and Assistant to Agricultural Pupils in Training	170

Model School Department.

Head Teacher, Male Central School	£150
Teacher of Drawing from Models	100
Head Teacher, Female Central School	100
Teacher of Drawing	100
Master and Mistress, Infant Central School (joint salary)	265

First Master, Dublin West Male School	£120
Head Teacher „ Female School	60
Lecturer on Physical Science for Central and District Schools	250
(with allowance for personal and travelling expenses.)	

The “improved scale” of pay for Teachers of National Schools is from £15 to £50 Male, and from £14 to £40 Female.

UNIVERSITY OF LONDON.

LIMITS OF AGE FOR CANDIDATES.

Temporary Clerks and Clerks 18 to 25

COURSE OF EXAMINATION.

Temporary Clerks.—1. Exercises designed to test Handwriting and Orthography. 2. Arithmetic (including Vulgar and Decimal Fractions). 3. English Composition. 4. Précis.

SALARIES.

Registrar	£800
Clerk to the Senate	300
Office-keeper	100
4 Examiners—2 Classics and 2 Mathematics and Natural Philosophy	200
6 „ 2 Medicine, 2 Surgery, and 2 Anatomy and Physiology	150
1 Examiner—English Language, Literature, and History	120
5 Examiners—Chemistry and Experimental Philosophy (Arts); Physiology and Comparative Anatomy; Midwifery, &c.; Materia Medica and Pharmacy; Chemistry (Medicine)	100
2 „ Logic and Moral Philosophy	80
1 Examiner—French Language	80
3 Examiners—Natural History, Botany (Medicine), Law and Principles of Legislation	50
1 Examiner—German Language	40
Messenger	62

OFFICES—Burlington House, Piccadilly.

UNIVERSITIES IN SCOTLAND.

SALARIES.

Secretary to the Commissioners for the Universities	£700
Principal of St. Mary's College, St. Andrews	93
3 Professors—Ecclesiastical History, Hebrew, Divinity	87
Principal St. Salvador and St. Leonard	56
8 Professors ditto	56
Principal and Professors of King's and Marischal Colleges, Aberdeen, between them	2,180
19 Professors in the University of Glasgow, ranging from £11 (Ethics) to £275 (Civil Engineering and Mechanics).	
15 Professors in the University of Edinburgh, ranging from £30 (Greek) to £300 (Practical Astronomy).	

THE QUEEN'S UNIVERSITY IN IRELAND.

SALARIES.

Secretary	£350
8 Examiners—Greek, Latin, Mathematics, &c.	100
11 Other Examiners	from £20 to 75

GENERAL ASSEMBLY'S COLLEGE, BELFAST.

6 Professors of Divinity	£250
------------------------------------	------

NATIONAL GALLERY.

The National Gallery is superintended by a Board of Trustees appointed by the Treasury, with one salaried Director, who is appointed for 5 years, but is re-eligible. The chief duties of the Director, in addition to his functions at the Board of Trustees, consist in the selection and purchase, or recommendation for purchase, of pictures for the National Gallery, and in the arrangement, description, and conservation of the collection. One of the most important duties of the Director, and one which requires great care and attention, is to construct a correct history of every picture in the collection, including its repairs, and describing accurately its present condition, which history might be continued from time to time by new entries, as occasion may require.

SALARIES.

Director	£1,000
Keeper and Secretary	750
Accountant	50
3 Curators (Trafalgar-Square) average	110
1 Porter, £80; 1 Messenger, £70; 2 Assistant Porters, £63	
3 Curators (South Kensington) average	110
2 Assistant Porters	55

Trafalgar-Square, and South Kensington.

BRITISH MUSEUM.

A grant by Parliament of £20,000 for Sir Hans Sloane's Library, so called in 1753, was the origin of this great national institution, and Montagu House was at the same time obtained as the repository of the treasures thus acquired. The Museum has since increased by gifts, bequests, Royal presentations, and purchase, and the buildings and establishment have expanded in proportion to the accumulation of books, manuscripts, antiquities, natural productions, and every species of rare, historical, and curious objects.

The institution is supported by annual votes by Parliament, but it is under the management of fifty trustees, twenty-five *ex officio*, nine representatives of donors, one Royal trustee and fifteen elected. The salaries of the gentlemen employed in it, who must be men of varied acquirements and talents, are however much below par, and are cast on a scale quite unworthy of such a "liberal institution." A slight modification has recently been made in the salaries of assistants, transcribers, and attendants, but there is yet much room for further improvement in the same direction.

All the appointments at the British Museum, excepting that of the Principal Librarian, are made by the three principal trustees, viz., the Archbishop of Canterbury, the Lord Chancellor, and the Speaker of the House of Commons. The Principal Librarian is appointed by the Queen.

No limit of age and no course of examination has been as yet fixed for this establishment.

1 Principal Librarian (£800) and Secretary (£400) the two Offices held by one gentleman	£1,200
1 Assistant Secretary	400
1 First Class Assistant	215

1 Second Class Assistant (Accountant)	£150
1 ditto ditto	150
1 Keeper of Printed Books	600
2 Assistant Keepers	400
17 First Class Assistants begin at £210, rising £10 a year, to	300
9 Second Class Assistants, begin at £150, rising £10 to	200
1 Keeper of Manuscripts	600
1 Assistant Keeper	400
4 First Class Assistants' Assistants, begin at £210, rising £10 a year, to	300
3 Second ditto ditto £150 to	200
1 Superintendent, Natural History	800
1 Keeper, Zoology	600
4 First Class Assistants . £210, rising £10 a year, to	300
1 Keeper, Geology	500
1 First Class Assistant, begins at £210, rising £10 a year, to	300
1 Keeper, Mineralogy	500
1 Assistant Keeper, Botany	225
1 Keeper, Antiquities	600
1 Assistant Keeper, Antiquities	400
5 First Class Assistants, begin at £215, rising to	300
1 Second Class ditto „ 150, „ £10 per annum, to	200
1 Keeper, Prints	500
There are besides several Transcribers and Attendants.	
The Transcribers begin at £90, and rise £5 a year to	150
Attendants of the 3rd Class begin at £60, and rise £3 a year, to	80
Attendants of the 2nd Class „ £80, „ £4 a year, to	100
Attendants of the 1st Class „ £100, „ £5 a year, to	120

Great Russell Street, Bloomsbury.

THE CUSTOMS.

The two great Revenue Departments—the Customs and the Inland Revenue—constitute the backbone of the public service. They furnish the sinews of war, and the muscles of peace. They replenish the Treasury, and make good deficiencies caused by extravagance and waste. They supply the needful to pay interest on the National Debt and maintain credit; and they give to every Chancellor of the Exchequer the ready means of redressing taxation, and of not merely equalising expenditure with income, but of closing each financial year with a handsome surplus. All other revenue-producing manufactories, not excepting the Post Office, with its three millions and a quarter a year, are small in comparison with the Inland Revenue and the Customs, the latter of which realised in the year ending the 30th of September, 1859, the magnificent sum of £24,808,766.

It is needless to describe the functions of this vast establishment further than to say, that it keeps guard over all the Imports and Exports of the United Kingdom; that it levies the Duties on all articles and products entering inward or passing outward, according to the existing tariff; that it takes measures for the prevention of smuggling; and that it enforces the observance of the laws relating to Mercantile Navigation and to the Foreign and Coasting trades.

The Commissioners of Customs were formerly patent officers, who pocketed large fees for doing nothing, and left their duties to be performed by deputies. But the reign of the sinecurists having ended in 1812, a Board of working Commissioners was constituted, originally eight in number, but now reduced to six, viz., a Chairman, a Deputy-Chairman and four Commissioners. They are subject to the control and direction of the Treasury, and they regulate their establishment under the supervision of "My Lords."

The patronage of the Customs—that is, the nominations to first appointments in it—is exercised by the Treasury; but all promotions are left to the discretion and judgment of the Board. When we state that the number of officials of all classes employed in this department reaches very close upon six thousand, the extent and value of that patronage may be imagined. Besides the London establishment, which necessarily is very large, the Port of Liverpool has a numerous staff of officers of all ranks; and the principal ports in the United Kingdom, and many small ones, have their Collectors, Controllers, Landing Surveyors, Clerks, Landing-Waiters and Tide-Waiters, and others. The Chairman, Deputy-Chairman,

and Commissioners of Customs, hold permanent office, and are not affected by a change of Government.

The Secretary's office offers altogether the best prospects, commencing at £100 a year, with the chance of rising to a comfortable position and income. There are a great many Clerkships in the various departments, beginning from £70 or £75 a year and advancing to £300 or £400. In some of the offices the increases are annual, in others by classes.

The office of Landing-Waiter, or Searcher, in the port of London is a desirable one, for the commencing salary is £160, rising in classes to £400. It generally takes a London Landing Waiter four or five years to pass through each class: he is eligible for a Landing Surveyorship commencing at £500 per annum; and the Landing Surveyor is eligible for an Inspector-Generalship of £700 a year, and, ultimately, for a Surveyor-Generalship of £800 a year. The office of Landing-Waiter in the out-ports is not so good in the beginning, nor are its chances of promotion so many, or so large. Out-port Landing-Waiters commence with from £100 to £150 a year, and they rise in classes to £300; in Liverpool to £350. They have the chance of an out-port Landing Surveyorship, but they are not eligible, by the routine of the service, to London Landing Surveyorships or Inspector-Generalships.

Lockers, and Weighers, and Tide-Waiters are subordinate officers, whose commencing pay is small and whose prospects are bounded. Tide-Waiters may rise to be Tide-Surveyors; Lockers may rise to be Superintendents, and Weighers may become Appointers of Weighers. By a recent regulation, two vacancies out of every five in the Landing Waiters' Department are open to Tide-Waiters, Lockers, and Weighers, for promotion, should they be deemed qualified and deserving.

The officers of the Water-Guard have very severe duties to perform, exposed as they are to wet, cold, and heat. It is calculated that 25 years' service as Tide-Waiter is equivalent, in wear and tear of life and constitution, to 49 years in the Waterside and Warehouse Departments, and to 63 in the indoor offices of the Customs.

There are 125 Collectors at the various ports, at salaries ranging from £150 to £1,000 (at Liverpool £1,800); and there were 116 Controllers, at salaries ranging from £150 to £600; but the office of Controller is in process of abolition. The salaries of Collectors have no annual increase; they rise from class to class.

Principal Coast Officers are in charge of creeks; their salaries range from £80 to £100. They are eligible for promotion to Clerkships and to Landing-Waiterships, and to Controllerships, should any of these offices be continued.

LIMITS OF AGES FOR CANDIDATES.

<i>Clerks and Extra Clerks</i>	16 to 25
<i>Searchers, Landing-Waiters, Coast Officers, Gaugers,</i> <i>Tide-Waiters, and Weighers</i>	20 to 25
<i>Housekeepers and Messengers</i>	21 to 35

Any candidate presenting himself within one month after attaining the prescribed age will be eligible for examination.

Extra Clerks and Extra Officers, when promoted to the Establishment, will be admitted up to the age of forty years, provided they were first employed before they reached the age of twenty-five; and they will be entitled to reckon such previous service, provided they have been employed for not less than six months in each year. No person will be admitted from another Public Department who shall have attained the age of thirty years, nor even when over twenty-five and under thirty, unless he be appointed direct from such department, and shall have been under twenty-five when first admitted.

No person will be admitted as Housekeeper or Messenger who shall have attained the age of thirty-five, although he may be removed from another Public Department.

<i>Boatmen and Watchmen</i>	21 to 30
<i>Doorkeepers</i>	21 to 35

Extra Officers promoted to these offices are admissible up to the age of 40, provided they were first employed in the Customs before the ages of 30 and 35 respectively, and had been so employed not less than six months in each year.

COURSE OF EXAMINATION FOR CANDIDATES.

Clerks in the Solicitor's Office.—1. Exercises designed to test Handwriting and Orthography. 2. Arithmetic (including Vulgar and Decimal Fractions). 3. English Composition. 4. Geography. 5. English History. 6. Latin.

In examinations which are not competitive the exercises in Languages are restricted to translation.

Other Clerks, Extra Clerks, Landing-Waiters, Coast-Officers, Gaugers.—1. Exercises designed to test Handwriting and Orthography. 2. Arithmetic (including Vulgar and Decimal Fractions). 3. English Composition. 4. Geography. 5. English History (except for Coast Officers).

All candidates for the office of Landing-Waiter will be required to exhibit somewhat greater proficiency in the above subjects than that

which will be deemed sufficient in the case of Clerks, Extra Clerks, &c.; and those nominated to the office of Landing-Waiter at Newhaven, Dover, and Folkestone, must show some proficiency in French.

Tide-Waiters and Weighers.—1. Writing from Dictation. 2. Arithmetic (first four rules, and the different Weights and Measures).

Housekeepers and Messengers.—1. Reading. 2. Writing from Dictation. 3. Arithmetic (the first four rules).

Candidates nominated as Clerks, Extra Clerks, Landing-Waiters, and Gaugers, in London, and candidates nominated as Landing-Waiters at Folkestone, Dover, and Newhaven, must be examined at the office of the Civil Service Commissioners, London, whatever may be the locality of their residence.

Persons nominated as Tide-Waiters, Weighers, Housekeepers, and Messengers, in London, and persons nominated to appointments of any description at other ports, except as above mentioned, will be examined as follows :—

Those resident in London and its neighbourhood will be examined at the office of the Civil Service Commissioners; those resident in Edinburgh and its neighbourhood, will be examined by the Assistant-Examiner of the Commissioners in Edinburgh; those resident in Dublin and its neighbourhood, will be examined by the Assistant-Examiner of the Commissioners in Dublin.

Those resident elsewhere will be examined at the port nearest their residence, or at which, for special reasons, the Board of Customs may direct.

In cases where persons nominated to offices in London are examined at the out-ports, the candidates will be required to be examined by the Medical Inspector of the Customs of London, before a final certificate of qualification will be granted by the Civil Service Commissioners.

The preliminary examination of persons appointed to offices in London, and not examined by the Civil Service Commissioners, will be conducted as follows :—

Persons nominated as Doorkeepers will be examined by a Clerk in the Secretary's office.

Persons nominated to be Boatmen or Watchmen will be examined by the Inspector of the River.

The examinations at the out-ports for the like situations will be by the Collectors and Controllers; the persons nominated being also subjected under the direction of those officers to such further examination as may be advisable by the Landing Surveyor, Inspector of the River, or Tide Surveyor of the port; and in all cases the

principal officers are to satisfy themselves, as far as practicable, that the parties are proper persons to be admitted into the service, and to state their own opinion as to the age of the parties when reporting the result of their inquiry.

INSTRUCTION AND PROBATION.

Upon the receipt of certificates of qualification from the Civil Service Commissioners, the candidates will be placed under instruction, or on probation, as follows:—

Landing-Waiters and Gaugers will be placed under a course of instruction for three months, without pay, and then on probation for six months.

Coast Officers, on instruction for six weeks without pay, and then on probation for six months.

Clerks, Extra-Clerks, Tide-Waiters, Weighers, Housekeepers, and Messengers will at once be placed on duty on probation for six months, and if, at the expiration of that period, they shall be certified to be duly qualified, and shall have performed the duty of their offices during that time, they will be admitted, and take rank, and be paid the salary of their situations from the date of their commencing probation. The same rule will be observed as regards the rank and pay in the case of Landing-Waiters, Gaugers, and Coast Officers for the period of their probation.

Doorkeepers, Boatmen, and Watchmen will be placed on duty on probation for a month, and will in like manner be allowed the pay of the offices to which they have been nominated.

In cases where persons are found *not to be qualified* at the expiration of the period of their probation, their nominations will be cancelled, and they will not be entitled to the salary of the office for the period during which they have been on probation; but should their conduct have been in other respects satisfactory, the Board will consider whether any and what portion of the usual pay should be allowed.

With regard to persons already in the service, who may be promoted to other offices, the Board will determine, with reference to the period of time, to the offices held by the party, and to that to which he is nominated, whether any and what further instruction may be required.

When a party shall have obtained a certificate of qualification from the officers under whom he has been instructed, he will be finally examined by the proper officers in London, or the Collector and Controller of the port, as the case may be; and the report of such officers, with the papers showing the instruction and exami-

nation which the party shall have undergone, must be submitted to the Board for their directions.

SALARIES.

Chairman of the Board	£2,000
Deputy-Chairman	1,700
4 Commissioners	each 1,200

Secretary's Office.

Secretary	£1,400
Assistant Secretary	1,000
4 Committee Clerks	} from £600, by £20 a-year, to 700
Principal Report Clerk	
Minute Clerk	} „ 470 „ 15 „ 500
London Petition Clerk	
6 Chief Clerks	„ 350 „ 15 „ 450

Clerks for General Duty.

7 First Class Clerks	from £240, by £10 a-year, to £300
8 Second ditto	„ 170 „ 10 „ 230
9 Third ditto	„ 100 „ 10 „ 160

Solicitor's Office.

Solicitor	£2,000
Assistant Solicitor	1,000
Assistant Solicitor for Merchant Shipping Prosecutions, £500 to	600
12 Clerks, varying, according to rank	from £80 to 500

Surveyor's Department.

4 Surveyors-General, £800, increasing, after 5 years' service, to	£900
1 Surveyor-General for Tonnage	800
1 Surveyor for Sloops	450
1 Draughtsman	£200, increasing by £5 a-year, to 250
2 Ditto	200
1 Surveyor for Buildings	£400 to 500
1 Clerk	200 to 300
1 Clerk of Works	150

Receiver-General's Office.

Receiver-General	£1,200
Assistant ditto	600

Chief Clerk	£400
Principal Pay Clerk	375
7 Tellers	£200 to 350
3 Pay Clerks	140 to 180
6 Clerks for general duty	80 to 130
5 Supernumerary Clerks	80

[The salaries in this office are not progressive, but vary according to rank.]

Controller-General's Office.

Controller-General	£700, by £20 a-year, to £800
Assistant ditto	450 „ 20 „ 550
4 Principals of Branches	350 „ 20 „ 450
6 Clerks, 1st Class	250 „ 15 „ 320
7 Clerks, 2nd „	200 „ 10 „ 240
8 Clerks, 3rd „	160 „ 10 „ 190
9 Clerks, 4th „	110 „ 10 „ 150
11 Clerks, 5th „	75 „ 5 „ 100
3 Supernumerary Clerks	80

Inspector-General of Imports and Exports Office.

Inspector-General	£800; after 5 years, £900
Assistant ditto	£450, by £25 a-year, to 550
4 Principal Clerks	320 „ 15 „ 400
6 Clerks, 1st Class	250 „ 10 „ 300
6 Clerks, 2nd „	200 „ 10 „ 230
8 Clerks, 3rd „	150 „ 5 „ 170
9 Clerks, 4th „	100 „ 5 „ 130
10 Clerks, 5th „	70 „ 5 „ 90

Examiner's Office.

Examiner	£600; after 5 years . £700
Assistant ditto	£450, by £25 a-year, to 550
8 Principal Clerks	320 „ 15 „ 400
14 Clerks, 1st Class	250 „ 10 „ 300
17 Clerks, 2nd „	210 „ 10 „ 240
20 Clerks, 3rd „	180 „ 10 „ 200
23 Clerks, 4th „	140 „ 5 „ 170
26 Clerks, 5th „	100 „ 5 „ 130
28 Clerks, 6th „	70 „ 5 „ 90

Long Room.

1 Collector and Chief Registrar	£1,000
7 Principals	£400, by £20 a year, to 500
7 Chief Clerks	310 „ 15 „ 350
4 Clerks, 1st Class	260 „ 10 „ 300
6 Clerks, 2nd „	210 „ 10 „ 250
9 Clerks, 3rd „	160 „ 10 „ 200
13 Clerks, 4th „	110 „ 10 „ 150
16 Clerks, 5th „	75 „ 5 „ 100

Legal Quays.

Controller of Warehousing Accounts, £400, by £20 a-year, to £500	
Assistant Controller of Accounts	320 „ 20 „ 400
3 Principal Clerks	270 „ 10 „ 300
5 Clerks, 1st Class	230 „ 10 „ 260
7 Clerks, 2nd „	190 „ 10 „ 220
8 Clerks, 3rd „	160 „ 10 „ 180
9 Clerks, 4th „	130 „ 10 „ 150
12 Clerks, 5th „	105 „ 5 „ 120
15 Clerks, 6th „	75 „ 5 „ 100

Tea and East India Department.

1 Controller of Warehousing Accounts, £400, by 20 a-year, to £500	
1 Principal Clerk and Assistant	320 „ 20 „ 400
3 Clerks, 1st Class	270 „ 10 „ 300
4 Clerks, 2nd „	230 „ 10 „ 260
6 Clerks, 3rd „	190 „ 10 „ 220
7 Clerks, 4th „	160 „ 10 „ 180
9 Clerks, 5th „	130 „ 10 „ 150
11 Clerks, 6th „	105 „ 5 „ 120
15 Clerks, 7th „	75 „ 5 „ 100

London Docks.

Controller of Warehousing Accounts . £400, by £20 a-year, to £500	
Assistant ditto	320 „ 20 „ 400
3 Chief Clerks	270 „ 10 „ 300
5 Clerks, 1st Class	230 „ 10 „ 260
7 Clerks, 2nd „	190 „ 10 „ 220
8 Clerks, 3rd „	160 „ 10 „ 180
9 Clerks, 4th „	130 „ 10 „ 150
12 Clerks, 5th „	105 „ 5 „ 120
15 Clerks, 6th „	75 „ 5 „ 100

St. Katherine's Docks.

Controller of Warehousing Accounts .	£350, by £20 y-year to	£450
Principal Clerk and Assistant . . .	275 „ 15 „	300
(Additional allowance, £50.)		
2 Clerks, 1st Class	230 „ 10 „	260
3 Clerks, 2nd „	190 „ 10 „	220
4 Clerks, 3rd „	160 „ 10 „	180
5 Clerks, 4th „	130 „ 10 „	150
6 Clerks, 5th „	105 „ 5 „	120
8 Clerks, 6th „	75 „ 5 „	100

East and West India Docks.

Controller of Warehousing Accounts .	£350 by £20 a-year to	£450
Principal Clerk and Assistant . . .	275 „ 15 „	300
2 Clerks, 1st Class	230 „ 10 „	260
4 Clerks, 2nd „	190 „ 10 „	220
5 Clerks, 3rd „	160 „ 10 „	180
6 Clerks, 4th „	130 „ 10 „	150
8 Clerks, 5th „	105 „ 5 „	120
10 Clerks, 6th „	75 „ 5 „	100

Jerquers' Office.

Jerquer	£450
Principal Clerk and Assistant . . .	£315 by £15 a-year to £350
1 Clerk, 1st Class	270 „ 10 „ 300
2 Clerks, 2nd „	230 „ 10 „ 260
3 Clerks, 3rd „	190 „ 10 „ 220
4 Clerks, 4th „	160 „ 10 „ 180
4 Clerks, 5th „	130 „ 10 „ 150
5 Clerks, 6th „	105 „ 5 „ 120
7 Clerks, 7th „	75 „ 5 „ 100

General Business.

2 Clerks, 1st Class . . .	from £315, by £15 a-year to	£350
3 Clerks, 2nd „ . . .	270 „ 10 „	300
4 Clerks, 3rd „ . . .	230 „ 10 „	260
4 Clerks, 4th „ . . .	190 „ 10 „	220
5 Clerks, 5th „ . . .	160 „ 10 „	180
6 Clerks, 6th „ . . .	130 „ 10 „	150
7 Clerks, 7th „ . . .	105 „ 5 „	120
11 Clerks, 8th „ . . .	75 „ 5 „	100
1 Medical Inspector		800
1 Surgeon at Gravesend		175

1 <i>Inspector-General of the Waterside and Warehousing</i> <i>Departments</i>	£700
1 Ditto	600

Landing Surveyors.

4 First Class	£600
6 Second „	550
9 Third „	500

Searchers, Landing, and Coast-Waiters.

20 First Class	£400
22 Second „	350
23 Third „	300
25 Fourth „	250
27 Fifth „	200
30 Sixth „	160

Gauger's Department.

Inspector of Gaugers	£500
2 Inspectors of Gaugers	450
4 „ „	400
4 Gaugers of 1st Class	350
6 „ 2nd „	300
9 „ 3rd „	250
12 „ 4th „	200
17 „ 5th „	150
22 „ 6th „	125

Timber Measurers.

Principal Timber Measurer	£200 to 250
1 Timber Measurer	175
1 „ „	150
2 „ „	125

*Superintendents of Lockers and Warehouses, and Assistants in the
Landing and Shipping Departments.*

15 First Class	£130
20 Second „	120
25 Third „	110
Clerk of the Check	150
2 Appointers of Weighers, 1st Class	100
3 „ „ 2nd „	90
35 Lockers, 1st Class	100

45	Lockers, 2nd Class	£90
55	„ 3rd „	80
60	Weighers, 1st Class	58
72	„ 2nd „	53
88	„ 3rd „	48

(Weighers have, beside, 1s. a day when employed).

Gatekeepers.

4	First Class	£68
6	Second „	63
8	Third „	58

(Gatekeepers have 1s. a day extra when employed).

Messengers.

	Housekeeper and Storekeeper, Secretary's Office	£260
15	First Class	80
15	Second „	75
20	Third „	70
9	Doorkeepers, Constables, Post Office Messengers, and others	£50 to 100

Officers of the Water-Guard.

Inspector-General of the Water-Guard, £600, by £20 a-year to £700

Inspectors of the River.

Inspector	£400, by £15 a-year, to £450
2 ditto	350 „ 15 „ 380
2 ditto	300 „ 15 „ 340

Tide Surveyors.

10	First-Class	at £250
18	Second „	„ 200
28	Third „	„ 150
Registrar of Inferior Offices of the } Water-Guard }		£200, by £10 a-year, to £250

Tidewaiters.

150	First Class	£75
200	Second „	65
250	Third „	55

(All have 1s. a day extra pay when employed.)

Watermen.

25 First Class	£55
35 Second „	50
52 Third „	45

(All have 1s. per day extra when employed.)

Watchmen.

12 First Class	£50
14 Second „	45
15 Third „	40

(All have 1s. per day extra when employed.)

[Several Extra and Glut Officers, and Extra Clerks are employed as occasion may require.]

LIVERPOOL ESTABLISHMENT.

Collector	£1,800
Controller and Principal Clerk	£520 to 600
2 Principal Clerks (long room)	420 „ 500
3 Clerks, First Class	320 „ 400
4 „ Second „	265 „ 300
4 „ Third „	215 „ 250
5 „ Fourth „	160 „ 200
7 „ Fifth „	110 „ 150
8 „ Sixth „	70 „ 100
Controller of Accounts and Jerquer (Warehousing Department)	400 „ 500
Assistant Controller of Accounts	320 „ 400
4 Principal Clerks	270 „ 300
3 Clerks, First Class	230 „ 260
6 „ Second „	190 „ 220
10 „ Third „	160 „ 180
12 „ Fourth „	130 „ 150
14 „ Fifth „	105 „ 120
16 „ Sixth „	75 „ 100
Inspector-General of Out-door Department	700
Principal Landing Surveyor	600
2 First Class Landing Surveyors	500
3 Second „ . . ditto	450
4 Third „ . . ditto	400
15 First Class Landing-Waiters and Gaugers	350

17	Second Class Landing-Waiters and Gaugers	£300
19	Third „ „ „ ditto	250
21	Fourth „ „ „ ditto	200
22	Fifth „ „ „ ditto	150
2	Timber Measurers	£120 and 150
	Housekeeper	120
7	Messengers	65
6	First Class Superintendent Lockers and Re-dipping Officers	127
8	Second „ „ „ ditto	117
10	Third „ „ „ ditto	107
30	Lockers, First Class	92
45	„ Second „	82
65	„ Third „	77
40	Weighers, First Class	58
50	„ Second „	53
60	„ Third „	43
(Weighers have all 1s. a day extra when employed.)		
	Chief Surveyor of Shipping	300
1	Inspector of the River	£350 to 400
2	Inspectors ditto	300
5	Tide Surveyors, First Class	220
10	„ Second „	180
14	„ Third „	130
13	Inspectors of Patrol, First Class	100
18	„ Second „	90
60	Tide-Waiters and Patrol, First Class	64
90	„ „ Second „	56
117	„ „ Third „	49
(These officers have 1s. a day extra when employed.)		
17	Boatmen, First Class	50
21	„ Second „	45
27	„ Third „	40
(All have 1s. a day extra when employed.)		
	Principal Coast Officer and Landing-Waiter, Runcorn	100
	Tide-Waiter and Boatman and Assistant ditto	49
	and 1s. day pay.	
	Principal Coast Officer, Landing-Waiter, and Tide Surveyor, Garston	80

Officers of Customs are, by Act 16 and 17 Vic. cap. 107, exempt from serving in parochial or other local offices, or on juries or inquests.

Officers of Customs becoming insolvent or bankrupt, are considered *ipso facto* superseded.

Tide-Waiters and Boatmen are entitled to the sole benefit of seizures made by them, unless a superior officer had been present, or had given such information as may have led to the seizure being made.

Out-door Officers and Boatmen receiving daily pay, and all other Sea-going Officers, may (by 16 and 17 Vic. cap. 73) be required, in case of invasion or danger, to join Her Majesty's Navy, and form part of the crews.

Officers and Clerks are prohibited, by a General Order of the Board, from holding Agencies to Loan, Insurance, and other Companies.

HEAD OFFICE—Lower Thames-street.

HOURS OF ATTENDANCE.

London Offices	10 to 4
Waterside Offices, from 1st March to 31st October . .	8 to 4
„ from November 1st to February 28th .	9 to 4

THE INLAND REVENUE.

This great fiscal department, which furnishes so large a portion of the sinews of war to the State, and to which the Chancellor of the Exchequer looks for not less than from thirty-five to forty millions sterling per annum, is charged with the collection of the several duties levied under the names of Excise, Stamps, Land and Assessed Taxes, and Property and Income Tax. Like the other revenue departments, it is in immediate connexion with the Treasury, and subject to the control and instruction of "My Lords." It is unnecessary to trace the origin, or describe the particulars of those duties with which all who live at home are familiar; their names sufficiently denote their qualities; nevertheless, it may be stated, that for the year which ended on the 30th of September, 1859, the Excise produced £18,685,000; Stamps, £7,988,000; Land and Assessed Taxes, £3,190,000; and Property Tax (at 5d. in the pound), £5,686,000—total, £35,550,000; and that the expansion and depth of these sources of national revenue seem illimitable. This prodigious income is secured and transferred to the Treasury through the instrumentality of 5,440 persons, who form the establishment of the Inland Revenue Service. Previous to the year 1834, there were three separate boards—of Stamps, of Taxes, and of Excise; but in that year the two first-named were united, and that union was found so advantageous, economically and fiscally, that in 1849 the whole were joined and consolidated in one department, and the present Board of Commissioners of Inland Revenue was constituted. Still the Excise and the Stamps and Taxes business are kept distinct, and the employés of one branch are seldom transferred to the other. During the last few years, a great change for the better has come over the spirit of the administration of this department, especially in respect to the Excise branch, and many liberal reforms have been effected, which have produced their natural results—greater satisfaction to gentlemen employed, and a much larger revenue to the Crown. The unnecessary regulations framed for different times to the present, and for a different class of persons to those who are now in the service, have been rescinded, certain travelling and other allowances have been made, the odious system of periodically removing officers from one station to another has been abrogated, a general small increase to the salaries of those engaged in the surveying business has been made, and the treatment of all has been considerate and conciliatory. Still the conditions, pay, and chance of promotion in the Excise branch are not what they should be, bearing in mind

the ability and fidelity of the officers, and the vast interests and delicate duties entrusted to their care. An extraordinary improvement has taken place in the general composition and character of the gentlemen employed in the Excise Service. They are of a much superior order to what they were formerly, are drawn from higher social classes, and come to their public duties better qualified by education, manners, and habits. This branch of the Inland Revenue Department has therefore greatly elevated itself in public estimation, and bids fair to be second to none in Her Majesty's service.

The employés in the Stamps and Taxes branch have not benefited in a like degree by the liberal spirit which characterises the present Board of Commissioners; and the Surveyors of Taxes have long complained that, whereas they were charged with extra work, particularly by the imposition of the Income Tax in 1842, they were not remunerated for it, on the plea that the tax was a temporary one. The Surveyors of Taxes have memorialised the Board, setting forth their complaints, which are comprised under three heads—under-payment, bad classification, and the imposition of increased labour without corresponding recompense. As the Commissioners of Inland Revenue have put on record their deliberate opinion that “the office of Surveyor of Taxes is one of great trust and responsibility, and the security of the revenue depends essentially upon the intelligence, zeal, and activity of the person appointed to that situation,” it is reasonable to suppose that they will give the representation of the Surveyors favourable consideration, and do justice to that faithful and efficient body of public functionaries.

The existing system of classification and removal, in the case of Surveyors of Taxes, works very hardly and unfairly, as will be seen by the following statement:—First, there are two classes of Supernumerary Surveyors; then there are seven classes of Surveyors, and, lastly, Inspectors; in all, ten classes. Now, whereas promotion from class to class, as a general rule, necessitates removal, an eligible officer, promoted, say once in three years, will, in thirty years, have had no fewer than ten removals to places more or less remote. Thus the large number of classes may be regarded as requiring a triennial break-up and removal of the Surveyor's home, and constituting his peculiarly a life of pilgrimage and isolation.

There are 11 Inspectors of Taxes in England, 7 in Scotland (two classes), and three in Ireland; and their districts, designated Inspections, and extending over many counties, are marked out into divisions, in each of which a Surveyor is stationed. The salaries of Inspectors and Surveyors in Scotland have an annual increase, whereas in England and Ireland they are fixed.

There was, until lately, a body of men employed in Ireland, under this Board, in the suppression of illicit distillation, entitled the Revenue Police. That force consisted of 1 Chief Inspector, 8 Officers, 1,010 Men, 3 Clerks, and 38 Officers and Men of the revenue steamer "Seamew;" but this force was abolished, and the officers and men were either pensioned or absorbed into the Constabulary, 27 Lieutenants of Revenue Police having been appointed Sub-Inspectors of Constabulary, and 564 Men transferred to the Constabulary.

PATRONAGE.—The Commissioners of Inland Revenue are appointed by the Crown on the recommendation of the First Lord of the Treasury, and hold their offices independent of political changes. All the junior appointments in both branches, and in the head offices, are in the patronage of the Treasury, that is, of the Government for the time being. The first appointment in the Stamps and Taxes branch is to a Supernumerary Surveyorship; the first in the Excise branch is to an Assistancy. Clerkships to the several offices in Somerset House, and especially to the Secretary's office, are much sought after. The Secretary's office, being the most eligible for a candidate to enter, deserves to be particularly noted. This office undertakes the extensive correspondence of the department, and transmits to the various revenue officers the official instructions of the Board. The position of Secretary is a most important one, and the salary attached to the post is even more than that pertaining to an ordinary Commissioner, being £1,600 per annum, an income equal to that of the Vice-Chairman of the Board. Under this gentleman are sixty-six subordinate officials, who may be subdivided as follows:—2 Assistant Under Secretaries, with salaries which commence at £800, and increase £25 annually until they reach £1,000; 1 Assistant Under Secretary, with a salary of £650, which increases by £20 annually until it reaches £750; 4 Committee Clerks, at £550, increasing £20 per annum to £650; 8 First Class Clerks, whose salaries commence at £450, and increase £20 per annum to £550; 10 Clerks of the Second Class, who commence at £350, and increase £10 per annum to £450; 12 of the Third Class, who commence at £250, and increase £10 per annum to £350; 15 of the Fourth Class, who commence at £150, and advance £10 per annum to £250; and 13 of the Fifth Class, who rise £10 per annum to £150. One of the Clerks in this office is usually selected to fill the post of Private Secretary to the Chairman of the Board of Inland Revenue, and while engaged in this capacity receives for his extra duty £100 per annum, in addition to his salary.

The Clerks of the Secretary's Office are more frequently brought in contact with the Board, and their "merits" are therefore more likely to be noticed than those of others in remote offices.

The Distributors of Stamps throughout the kingdom are appointed by the Treasury; but they are not salaried officers, nor can they properly be classed with the Civil Servants of the Crown. Their remuneration is by poundage on the sale of stamps. These appointments are, nevertheless, much sought for. Security has to be given by Distributors.

LIMITS OF AGE FOR ENTRANCE.

<i>Clerks</i>	16 to 25
<i>Copying Clerks</i>	16 to 30
<i>Temporary Clerks</i>	18 (without superior limit.)
<i>Supernumerary Surveyors of Taxes</i>	19 to 25
<i>Second Class Assistants of Excise</i>	19 to 25
<i>Office-keepers, Messengers, Stampers, and Packers</i>	20 to 35

A person nominated to this department, who had previously, and up to the time of such nomination, been in the continuous employment of the Government, his age being at the commencement of such employment between 16 and 25, may be admitted, though his age exceed 25, to offices for which that is the superior limit. A candidate presenting himself within one month after attaining the prescribed age, is eligible for examination.

COURSE OF EXAMINATION FOR CANDIDATES.

Clerks in the Secretary's Office and in the Legacy Duty Office.—

1. Writing from Dictation.
2. Arithmetic (including Vulgar and Decimal Fractions).
3. English Composition.
4. Geography.
5. History of the British Empire.

The examination as regards History, Geography, Correspondence, and the other heads, extends much further in the case of these offices than in the case of offices of Account and Receipt, and is such as to ascertain whether the gentlemen who enter the Secretary's and Legacy Duty Offices are qualified, after experience, to be employed in duties of a superior description.

Clerks in the Solicitor's Office in London.—1. Writing from Dictation. 2. Arithmetic (including Vulgar and Decimal Fractions). 3. English Composition. 4. General Principles of Equity and Common Law. 5. Conveyancing.

For Clerks in the Solicitors' Offices, Dublin and Edinburgh, the examination is the same as for the Secretary's Office, with the addition of Latin.

Clerks in Offices of Receipt and Account, and Supernumerary Surveyors of Taxes.—1. Writing from Dictation. 2. Arithmetic (including Vulgar and Decimal Fractions). 3. Book-keeping by Double Entry. 4. English Composition. 5. Geography. 6. History of the British Empire.

Copying Clerks and Temporary Clerks.—1. Exercises designed to test Handwriting and Orthography. 2. Arithmetic (elementary).

Second-Class Assistants of Excise.—1. Writing from Dictation. 2. Arithmetic (including Vulgar and Decimal Fractions).

Stampers, Packers, Office-keepers, and Messengers.—1. Reading. 2. Writing from Dictation. 3. Arithmetic (elementary).

SALARIES.

Chairman	£2,000
Deputy-Chairman	1,600
4 Commissioners each	1,200
<i>Secretary</i>	£1,600
2 Assistant Secretaries	£800, rising by £25 a year each, to 1000
1 Assistant Under Secretary, 650	20 750
4 Committee Clerks	550 20 650
8 Clerks, 1st Class	450 20 550
10 Ditto, 2nd „	350 10 450
12 Ditto, 3rd „	250 10 350
15 Ditto, 4th „	150 10 250
13 Ditto, 5th „	90 10 150
Private Secretary to Chairman (extra allowance)	100
<i>Solicitor</i>	£2,000
Assistant Solicitor	1,200
2 Clerks, 1st Class, £500, by £20 per annum to	600
4 Ditto, 2nd „	300 20 400
4 Ditto, 3rd „	200 15 290
5 Ditto, 4th „	150 10 190
8 Ditto, 5th „	100 10 140
2 Clerks for Property-Tax	100
<i>Receiver-General</i>	£1,000
Chief Clerk	£500, rising £20 a-year, to 600
4 Clerks, 1st Class, 350	20 450
3 Ditto, 2nd „	250 20 350
3 Ditto, 3rd „	150 10 250
8 Ditto, 4th „	90 10 150
<i>Comptroller of Legacy and Succession Duties</i>	£1,600
Chief Clerk	£600 by £50 per annum to 800

2 Chief Superintendents . . .	£450 by £20 per annum to . .	£550
4 Superintendents, 1st Class, 400	„ 10 „ . .	450
10 Examiners	320 „ 10 „ . .	370
18 Assistant Examiners . . .	250 „ 10 „ . .	300
6 Superintendents, 2nd Class, 200	„ 10 „ . .	240
24 Clerks	150 „ 10 „ . .	200
30 Ditto	3rd Class, 90 „ 10 „ . .	140
1 Senior Keeper of Wills . . .	120 „ 10 „ . .	150
1 Second ditto	90 „ 5 „ . .	110
1 Third ditto	80 „ 5 „ . .	100

Accountant and Comptroller-General £1,000

2 Assistants, one £600, and one		700
3 Principal Accountants, £500 by £10 per annum to		550
10 Clerks, 1st Class	400 „ 10 „ . .	450
10 Ditto, 2nd „	300 „ 10 „ . .	350
12 Ditto, 3rd „	200 „ 10 „ . .	250
10 Ditto, 4th „	140 „ 10 „ . .	190
16 Ditto, 5th „	90 „ 5 „ . .	130
Surveyor of Buildings		500

Inspector-General £800, rising by £100 every 5 years, to £1,000

Assistant to ditto	500 „ 20 per annum, to . .	650
2 Clerks, 1st Class, 300	„ 20 „ . .	450
4 Ditto, 2nd „	200 „ 10 „ . .	300
6 Ditto, 3rd „	130 „ 10 „ . .	180
8 Ditto, 4th „	90 „ 10 „ . .	130

Registrar of Fire Insurances £400, by £20 per annum, to £500

Chief Clerk	300 „ 10 „ . .	350
2 Clerks, 1st Class	200 „ 10 „ . .	290
3 Ditto 2nd „	150 „ 5 „ . .	190
6 Ditto 3rd „	90 „ 5 „ . .	140

Registrar of Warrants £250, rising £10 per annum, to £300

Chief Clerk	160 „ 10 „ . .	210
3 Clerks, 1st Class	120 „ 5 „ . .	150
2 Ditto 2nd „	90 „ 5 „ . .	120

Examiner of Spoiled Stamps £500, rising £20 per ann., to £600

Chief Clerk	350 „ 20 „ . .	450
1 Clerk, 1st Class	250 „ 20 „ . .	350
2 Ditto, 2nd „	150 „ 10 „ . .	250
1 Ditto, 3rd „	90 „ 10 „ . .	150

Registrar of Licences £450, rising £20 per ann., to £550

Chief Clerk	300 „ 10 „ . .	350
-----------------------	----------------	-----

3 Clerks, 1st Class . . .	£220, rising £10 per ann.	to £270
3 Ditto, 2nd „ . . .	150 „ 10 „	200
2 Ditto, 3rd „ . . .	90 „ 10 „	140
4 Copying Clerks, 36s. a week.		
<i>Distributor of Sea Policy Stamps</i>		£340
First Clerk	£180, rising £10 per annum,	to £230
1 Second „	125 „ 10 „	175
1 Third „	90 „ 5 „	125
<i>Principal Warehouse-keeper</i> , ...	450 „ 20 „	£550
Assistant „	300 „ 10 „	350
1 Chief Clerk	250 „ 10 „	300
1 Superintendent of Old } Books }	230 „ 5 „	250
6 Clerks, 1st Class	180 „ 10 „	230
10 Ditto, 2nd „	130 „ 10 „	170
10 Ditto, 3rd „	90 „ 5 „	130
8 Warehousemen, 1st Class, ...	90 „ 5 „	110
9 Ditto . . . 2nd „	75 „ 5 „	90
8 Porters	60 „ 2 10s. „	75
1 Binder, 30s. per week.		
5 Sewers, 14s. per week.		
2 <i>Supervisors of Stampers</i>		£195
2 Assistant ditto		150
2 Superintendents of Stamping Tables		130
1 Ditto . . . of Newspapers		120
80 Stampers	from £75 to 100	
1 Rolling Press Clerk		120
11 <i>Inspectors of Taxes</i>	£500 per annum	
4 Clerks	from £90 to 350	„
12 Surveyors, 1st Class	at 460	„
16 Ditto . 2nd „	400	„
24 Ditto . 3rd „	340	„
26 Ditto . 4th „	280	„
30 Ditto . 5th „	230	„
38 Ditto . 6th „	190	„
52 Ditto . 7th „	165	„
70 Supernumerary Surveyors	£90 to 120	„
4 <i>Special Commissioners of Property Tax</i>		£600
First Branch:		
1 Chief Clerk	£400, rising by £20 per annum,	to £450
6 Clerks, 1st Class	200 „ 10 „	250

10 Clerks, 2nd Class	£150, rising by £10 per annum to	£200
13 Ditto, 3rd „	90 „ „ 10 „ „	150
1 Clerk		443

Second Branch:

1 Chief Clerk	£250, by £10 per annum to	£300
1 Clerk	120 „ 5 „	150
2 Ditto	100 „ 5 „	120
2 Messengers		65

Registrar of Summary Court Proceedings £200

Assessor of Stage Carriages . £400, by £20 per annum to 500

2 Clerks, 1st Class	150 „ 10 „	250
2 Ditto, 2nd „	90 „ 10 „	150

Principal Surveying General Examiner, £600, rising by £20

a year to

3 Surveying General Examiners, 1st Class, £550, rising by £10 a year to	£700
	600

16 Ditto, 2nd Class	£350, rising by £10 a year to	400
-------------------------------	-------------------------------	-----

18 Ditto, 3rd „		300
---------------------------	--	-----

1 Principal of the Laboratory, £500, rising by £10 a year to 600

1 Assistant ditto 200 „ 10 „ 300

1 Supervisor of Diaries 230 „ 5 „ 250

1 Officer of Diaries 120 „ 5 „ 150

50 Examiners 170

2 Preventive Officers £120, rising by £5 a year to 150

1 *Office-keeper* £160

1 Head Messenger 120

2 Messengers 100

9 Ditto £80, rising by £2 per annum to 90

13 Ditto 70 „ „ „ 80

3 Porters 65 „ „ „ 75

2 Office Cleaners 60

4 Watchmen 65

4 Charwomen 30

16 Ditto 25

SURVEYING OFFICERS, ENGLAND.

7 Collectors, 2nd Class £500, rising £20 a-year to £550

16 Ditto, 3rd „ 450 „ 10 „ 500

22 Ditto, 4th „ 400 „ 10 „ 450

16 Ditto, 5th „ 360 „ 10 „ 400

5 Clerks to Collectors, 1st Class 180 „ 5 „ 220

61 Ditto, „ 2nd „ 140 „ 5 „ 180

61 Clerks to Collectors, 3rd Class, £110, rising £5 a year to £140	
46 Supervisors	230 „ 5 „ 250
240 Ditto	210 „ 5 „ 230
974 Officers	120 „ 5 „ 150
726 Ditto	110
50 Assistants, 1st Class	95
230 Ditto, 2nd „ (and 2s. a-day when employed) .	60
40 Permit Writers	100

Port of London.

Warehouse-Keeper for Seized Goods	per ann. £250
Assistant „ „	78
1 Export Surveyor	350
2 Export Supervisors	£230, rising £5 a-year to 250
17 Officers	120 „ 5 „ 150
1 Import Surveyor	350
1 Import Supervisor	£230, rising by £5 a-year to 250
7 Officers	120 „ „ 5 „ 150
3 Office Cleaners	50
2 Watchmen	52
<i>Medical Officer</i>	£400

HEAD QUARTERS—Somerset House, W.C. Regular Hours of
attendance—10 to 4.

ESTABLISHMENT—SCOTLAND.

<i>Solicitor and Controller-General</i>	£1,600
Chief Clerk	£550, rising by £20 per annum to 700
3 Clerks, 1st Class	350 „ 20 „ 450
3 Ditto, 2nd „	250 „ 10 „ 320
8 Ditto, 3rd „	160 „ 10 „ 240
11 Ditto, 4th „	80 „ 10 „ 150
5 Stampers	£60 to 100
1 Housekeeper	50
2 Messengers	85
2 <i>Inspectors of Taxes</i> , 1st Class, £450, rising by £10 a year to £480	
5 Ditto, „ „ 2nd „	350 „ 10 „ 380
6 Surveyors, 1st Class	250 „ 10 „ 280
15 Ditto, 2nd „	220 „ 10 „ 240
14 Ditto, 3rd „	170 „ 10 „ 190
11 Supernumerary Surveyors	from £75 to 100

THE INLAND REVENUE.

111

1 <i>Collector</i> , 1st Class	£650, rising £20 a-year to	£750
1 Ditto, 2nd „	500 „ 20 „	550
2 Ditto, 3rd „	450 „ 10 „	500
2 Ditto, 4th „	400 „ 10 „	450
7 Ditto, 5th „	360 „ 10 „	400
2 Clerks to Collectors, 1st Class, 180 „ 5 „		220
13 Ditto, ... 2nd „ 140 „ 5 „		180
4 Ditto, ... 3rd „ 110 „ 5 „		140
28 Supervisors	230 „ 5 „	250
52 Ditto	210 „ 5 „	230
385 Officers	120 „ 5 „	150
115 Ditto		110
150 Assistants, 1st Class		95
120 Ditto, 2nd „, £60, with 2s. a-day when employed, making the average income about		85
3 Permit Writers		100
40 Preventive Officers	£120, rising by £5 to	150
93 Preventive Men	£26 1s. 5d.	

HEAD OFFICE—Waterloo-Place, Edinburgh.

ESTABLISHMENT—IRELAND.

<i>Controller-General</i>	£800
1 Chief Clerk	350
2 Clerks, 1st Class	£250, by £5 per annum to 300
2 Ditto, 2nd „	100 „ 5 „ 150
<i>Receiver-General</i>	300
1 Clerk	150
<i>Warehouse-keeper of Stamps</i>	£250, rising £20 a-year to £350
1 Supervisor of Stamps	200
2 Tellers	100
8 Stampers	£70, rising after 5 years to 75
6 Ditto „	60 „ 10 „ 70
1 Packer	£90, rising £5 a year to 120
1 Registrar of Warrants	150
<i>Solicitor</i>	£1,600
2 Clerks, 1st Class	£300, by £20 per annum to 400
3 Ditto, 2nd „	180 „ 15 „ 280
3 Ditto, 3rd Class	90 „ 10 „ 150

<i>Superintendent of Income Tax</i>				£600
1 Chief Clerk	£350, by £10 per annum to			400
1 Clerk	225 „ 5 „			250
6 Clerks			from £90 to	160
<i>3 Inspectors of Taxes</i>				£500
3 Surveyors, 1st Class				300
3 Ditto 2nd „				280
11 Ditto 3rd „				250
3 Supernumerary Surveyors			£90 to	120
3 Clerks to Inspectors				100
1 Housekeeper				40
1 Office-keeper				60
1 Messenger				60
1 Ditto	£70, rising £2 a year to			80
1 Packer	90 „ 5 „			120
1 Collector, 1st Class	£650, rising £20 per annum to			£750
2 Collectors, 3rd „	450 „ 10 „			500
6 Ditto, 4th „	400 „ 10 „			450
7 Ditto, 5th „	360 „ 10 „			400
3 Clerks to Collectors, 1st Class	£180, rising £5 a year to			220
16 Ditto, 2nd „	140 5 „			180
16 Ditto, 3rd „	110 5 „			140
11 Supervisors	230 5 „			250
57 Ditto	210 5 „			230
180 Officers	120 5 „			150
220 Ditto				110
100 Assistants, 1st Class				95
110 Ditto, 2nd „ (with 2s. a day allowance when employed)				60
5 Permit Writers				100
4 Assistant Warehouse-keepers, for Bonded Spirits, £120, rising £5 a year to.				150

HEAD OFFICE—Custom House, Dublin.

Candidates for promotion to the Third Class of the Secretary's Branch of the London Office, or to the Second Class of the Secretarial Branches in Edinburgh and Dublin, were, for a time, examined, on their promotion, in Writing from Dictation ~~and from~~

French or German, Précis, Geography, Arithmetic (including Rule of Three, Practice, and Vulgar Fractions), and English Composition; but the Postmaster-General, in 1858, decided that such scholastic examinations, *on promotion*, were not desirable: they are therefore no longer held.

There is a separate branch of the Secretary's Department called the Mail-Office, which was, as long as the appellation was at all applicable, denominated the *Mail-Coach* Office, and to which is entrusted the management of all the Contracts for the conveyance of Mails by the Railway Companies, &c., and the regulation of the hours, and numbers of Mails to the several parts of the kingdom.

There is, however, another very large branch of the superior department which deserves mention, namely, the Money Order Department. It was originally established in 1839, when the Government purchased, for a small sum, a business which had been established by some of the clerks and other officers of the Post Office, under the sanction of the Postmaster-General, for the transmission of small sums of money, chiefly to soldiers and sailors, but of which the general public had largely availed themselves. This private enterprise, which had its origin in the year 1792, on being taken up by the Government, so largely extended itself, that it increased in the total money remitted from £313,124 in 1839, the first year of its new footing, to £9,916,195 in the year 1853; and its business, during the year 1858, amounted to £12,646,496.

For the maintenance of this vast Banking Establishment, a very large number of qualified officers is maintained; but, although the duties are laborious, it is an exceedingly ill-paid branch of the establishment.

The despatch and receipt of the mails, formerly divided among the different branches known as the Inland, Foreign, and London District Offices, are now performed by the "Circulation Department," the new name of the department, which embraces the duties of all the above-mentioned, as well as those of the Dead and Returned Letter branch. The hours and duties of this department vary very much, according to the different classification of the work; but the duties are altogether inferior to those of the Secretary's and other departments just named; and although some of the Clerks, such as are employed, for instance, in the Dead-Letter division, have the ordinary hours of ten to four, the great majority of the employés therein have to be at their work before five in the morning, and as late as nine in the evening, thus habitually requiring them to go home to rest in the middle of the day. It is only lately that any general allowance of a month's leave of absence with

this department has been given, which appears so essential as an annual relaxation from such severe toil.

The General Post-Offices of Dublin and Edinburgh are upon the model of the London one, with the same branches; and each of them is controlled by a Resident Secretary, with a liberal salary. The post of Letter-Carrier, both in the metropolis and in the provinces, is extremely laborious and ill-paid, considering the responsibility involved; and it is very rarely that these useful public servants obtain a chance of promotion to any other grade in the Post-Office Department, where interest of a local character so largely interferes with promotion from long service and merit.

Encouragement is given to the inferior officers of the Post-Office to insure their lives; and a fund has been formed out of the proceeds of void money-orders and unclaimed property found in dead-letters, which is devoted to aid in paying the premiums on such life insurances. One-fifth part of the premiums on policies not exceeding £300 is granted by the Post-Office to the subordinate officers insuring their lives under certain regulations of the establishment.

The Postmaster-General resigns office with the Government, of which he is a member; but the Secretary is permanent, and is virtually the head of the Department, exercising full control over its details and practical working.

LIMITS OF AGE FOR ADMISSION.

Clerks in London, Edinburgh, and Dublin, and Surveyors'

<i>Stationary Clerks</i>	17. to 24
<i>Clerks in Country Offices</i>	17 to 28
<i>Letter-Carriers in London</i>	18 to 21
<i>Auxiliary Letter-Carriers in London</i>	17 to 21
<i>Letter Carriers and Auxiliary Letter Carriers at other places,</i>	17 to 28
<i>Mail Guards</i>	20 to 26
<i>Labourers</i>	21 to 30

Any candidate presenting himself within one month after attaining the prescribed age will be eligible for examination.

Candidates for junior situations in this department, who have been previously in the service, are considered to be eligible, so far as their age is concerned, provided that their age did not, when they were first appointed, exceed the maximum age for candidates for the situations to which they may now be nominated.

Candidates for the situations of Letter-Carriers in the Metropolitan Offices of London, Edinburgh, and Dublin, will not be passed unless they are five feet five inches in height, and are able to lift two weights of half a hundredweight each.

Young men accustomed to rural and agricultural pursuits are considered more suitable for the work of letter-carrying than those brought up in towns, or accustomed to sedentary employment.

COURSE OF EXAMINATION FOR CANDIDATES.

Clerks in the Solicitor's Office.—(3d Class)—1. Writing from Dictation. 2. Arithmetic (including Vulgar and Decimal Fractions). 3. English Composition. 4. General Principles of Equity and Common Law. 5. Conveyancing.

Clerks, Supplementary Clerks, and Temporary Extra Clerks, in London, Edinburgh, and Dublin; Surveyor's Stationary Clerks, and Clerks in the Solicitor's Office.—(4th Class).—1. Exercises designed to test Handwriting and Orthography. 2. Arithmetic (including Reduction, Rule of Three, and Practice).

Clerks in Country Offices.—1. Exercises designed to test Handwriting and Orthography. 2. Arithmetic (elementary).

Letter-Carriers, Auxiliary Letter-Carriers, and Mail Guards.—1. Writing from Dictation. 2. Reading Manuscript. 3. Arithmetic (elementary).

The examination for Mail Guards is the same as that for Letter-Carriers, although educational requirements are considered of less consequence as qualifications for their office than activity.

The examination of Letter-Carriers and Mail-Guards in Arithmetic is restricted to Addition and Subtraction, simple and compound.

Great irregularities exist in the condition of the Provincial Post-Office staff, and the majority of employes of all descriptions complain that they are underpaid and overworked, and that the chance of promotion is very small indeed. The disproportion of salaries is also very remarkable. A Chief Clerk in one office will have from £300 to £400 a year, and a Chief Clerk in another will not have more than from £60 to £80. Indeed, in some small Provincial Offices, Clerks do not receive more than £40 or £50 for working from 10 to 15 hours a day. The salaries of the whole Provincial Post-Office staff require revision.

SALARIES.

LONDON ESTABLISHMENT.

Postmaster-General	£2,500
Secretary	£1,500; after 5 years' service 2,000
2 Assistant Secretaries	£700, increasing £50 a-year to 1,000

Secretary's Office.

Chief Clerk					£650
11 First Class Clerks	{ 3, £500, increasing £20 a-year, to .				600
	8, 400 " 20 " .				500
6 Senior Clerks, Old	{ 1 at				500
Establishment .	{ 5 from £350 to				440
15 Second Class Clerks, £260, increasing £15 a-year, to .					380
21 Third " " 120 " 10 " .					240
18 Supplementary " 80 " 5 " .					150
1 Junior Clerk (Old Establishment), £90 to					200
4 Official Paper Keepers, from 45s. to 65s. a week.					

Solicitor's Office.

Solicitor					£2,500
1 Clerk, 1st Class	£400, increasing £20 a-year to				500
1 Ditto, 2nd " 	260 " 15 " .				380
2 Ditto, 3rd " 	120 " 10 " .				240
1 Ditto, 4th " 	80 " 5 " .				150

Mail Office.

1 Inspector-General, £600, increasing £25 a year, to . . .					£800
1 Chief Clerk on the Old Establishment					600
1 Chief Clerk	£400, increasing £15 a-year to				500
3 First Class Clerks	260 " 10 " .				350
4 Second " " 	180 " 7 10s. .				240
12 Third " " 	80 " 5 " .				150
4 Inspectors of Mails	300 " 20 " .				500
(with allowance of 15s. per diem when travelling, and expenses of locomotion.)					
1 Superintendent of Mail Guards, acting in Ireland, £200, increasing £10 a-year to					300
(with allowance of 10s. a-day when travelling, and expenses of locomotion.)					
2 Mail Officers of Post-office Yard—one at £239, and one at					185
1 Mail Officer at Euston-square Station £120, increasing £4 a-year to					140

Travelling Post Office.

1 Superintending Senior Clerk, £260, by £10 a-year, to .					£350
1 First Class Clerk	from £140, to				200
5 Ditto	" 80 " .				150
1 Second Class Clerk	" 140 " .				200
17 Ditto	" 80 " .				150

10 Third Class Clerks	from £80 to £150	
27 Ditto	£60, by £2.10s. a year to	80
(The travelling allowances are—for the Superintending Senior Clerk, 15s. per day; and the other Clerks, 10s. and 5s. a trip.)		
1 Supervisor of Mail-bag Apparatus		190
(with allowance of 10s. per diem when travelling, and expenses of locomotion.)		

Receiver and Accountant-General's Office.

Receiver and Accountant-General, £600, by £25 per annum to		£800
Chief Examiner	£450, by £20 per annum, to	550
Cashier	450 „ 20 „	550
Principal Book-keeper	400 „ 20 „	500
1 Clerk, 1st Class (old scale)	from £350 to	450
7 Ditto	from £260, increasing £10 per annum to	350
1 Clerk, 2nd Class (old scale)		280
15 Ditto	£180, increasing £7 10s. per annum to	240
1 Clerk, 3rd Class (old scale)		200
23 Ditto	£80, increasing £5 per annum to	150

Money Order Office.

Controller	£500, increasing £25 a-year to	£700
(with £100 per annum additional to present holder of office.)		
1 Chief Clerk	£400, increasing £20 a-year to	500
6 Clerks, 1st Class	260 „ 10 „	350
47 Ditto, 2nd „	180 „ 7 10s. „	240
5 Ditto, 3rd „ (old scale)		200
92 Ditto	£80, increasing by £5 a-year to	150

Circulation Department.

Controller	£600, increasing £25 a-year to	£800
Vice-Controller	500 „ 20 „	600
14 Deputy Controllers	£350 „ 15 „	500
1 Clerk, 1st Class (old scale)		440
1 Ditto		360
19 Ditto	£260, increasing £10 a-year to	350
6 Clerks, 2nd Class (old scale)	from £200 „	300
1 Ditto	170 „	250
34 Ditto	£180, increasing £7 10s. a-year „	240
4 Clerks, 3rd Class (old scale)	£120 „	200

1 Clerk	£180	
55 Ditto	£80, increasing by £5 a-year to	150
1 Clerk of Packet Mails	£200 „	300
91 Clerks on the Old Establishment	from £80 „	450
4 Extra Clerks	each, at 5s. per diem.	
1 Inspector-General of Letter Carriers, £350, increasing		
£15 a-year to		£500
6 Inspectors, 1st Class	£210, by £10 a year to	300
29 Ditto, 2nd „	110 „ 5 „	200
2,222 Sorters, Letter-Carriers, Messengers, &c.; viz. :—		
95	per week, from £2 0s. to £2 10s.	
200	„ „ 1 12s. „	1 18s.
495	„ „ 1 5s. „	1 10s.
1,432	„ „ 0 18s. „	1 5s.
5 Engineers	per week, from £1 2s. to £2 2s.	
Labourers :—		
The Foreman	per week, £1	6s.
The rest	„	1 1
490 Letter Receivers in London	from £4 to	£90
(with poundage on stamps, and a commission on the issue and payment of money orders.)		

Mail Guards and Mail Porters.

104 Guards for England and Wales	} The average pay is £107.
13 Porters . . ditto	
40 Guards for Ireland	
6 Porters . ditto	
28 Guards for Scotland	
6 Porters	

Eight Mail Guards (5 in England, 1 in Ireland, and 2 in Scotland), acting as Inspecting Guards, are allowed 5s. a-day when travelling, and sums actually expended in locomotion.

Medical Department.

1 Medical Officer	£600, by £50 a-year, to	£800
1 Dispensing Assistant	£2 to £2 5s. per week.	

NOTE.—The offices marked “old scale” and “old establishment” will only continue with the present holders; as they retire or die off, the new scales will come into operation without these exceptions.

DUBLIN ESTABLISHMENT.

Secretary	£700, increasing £50 a-year to £1,000			
Chief Clerk	500	20	600	
2 Clerks, 1st Class	300	15	400	
5 Ditto 2nd „	160	10	300	
Solicitor			1,000	
2 Clerks	1 at £250, and 1 at	150		
1 Accountant	£450, by £20 a-year to	550		
1 Examiner	300	20	400	
1 Controller of Sorting-Office	450	20	550	
4 Deputy Controllers	280	10	350	
16 Clerks, 1st Class	200	10	300	
32 Ditto, 2nd „	125	5	180	
26 Supplementary Clerks	70	5	120	
1 Clerk of the Building			110	
1 Inspector of Letter-Carriers	125	7 10s.	200	
3 Assistant ditto	80	5	120	
13 Sorters and Letter-Carriers		from £70 to	230	
20 Ditto	from £1 11s. to 1 15s.	per week.		
30 Ditto	1 6s.	1 10s.		
55 Ditto	1 2s.	1 5s.		
59 Ditto	0 18s.	1 1s.		
1 Medical Officer			£160	

EDINBURGH ESTABLISHMENT.

Secretary	£700, increasing £50 a-year to £1,000			
Chief Clerk	500	20	600	
2 First-Class Clerks	300	15	400	
3 Second-Class „	140	10	300	
Solicitor			400	
Accountant	450	20	550	
Examiner	300	20	400	
Controller of Sorting-Office	450	20	550	
3 Deputy Controllers	280	10	350	
12 First Class Clerks	200	10	300	
1 Second-Class Clerk			at 23	
2 Ditto Clerks			200	
20 Ditto „	£125, increasing £5 a-year to	180		
3 Supplementary Clerks			at 200	
19 Ditto „	£70, by £5 a-year to	120		
1 Inspector of Letter-Carriers, ...	125, „	£7 10s.	to 200	
3 Assistant „	80, „	5	to 120	

16	Sorters and Letter-Carriers, from £1 11s. to £1 15s. per week.			
21	Ditto „	1	6s. „	1 10s. „
40	Ditto „	1	2s. „	1 5s. „
69	Ditto „	0	18s. „	1 1s. „

SURVEYOR'S DEPARTMENT.

1	Surveyor				£800
1	Ditto				780
1	Ditto				750
1	Ditto				745
10	Ditto	£500, by 25 a-year to			700
1	Ditto, London District				450
1	Clerk, 1st Class				428
7	Ditto, „	£300, by £20 a year to			400
1	Clerk, 2nd Class				446
1	Ditto, „				414
1	Ditto, „				385
2	Ditto, „				350
1	Ditto, „				325
1	Ditto, „				305
12	Ditto, „	from £200, by £10 a-year to			300
12	Stationary Clerks	80 „	5 „		150
2	Ditto	60 „	4 „		120
Clerks in Charge; viz.:—					
10	Clerks, 1st Class	from £130, by £7 10s. a year to			180
28	Ditto, 2nd „	80 „	5 0 „		120

The travelling allowances are—to Surveyors, 20s. per diem; Surveyors' Clerks, 15s. per diem; and 10s. or 7s. to the Clerks in Charge, per diem, besides in every case the expenses of locomotion. To the London District Surveyor and his Clerks, 4s. per diem, and 7s. per diem when in charge of Receiving Offices.

WEST INDIES.

- 1 Surveyor, £400, with 26s. per diem travelling allowance, and expenses of locomotion.
- 2 Surveyors' Clerks, from £100 to £200, with 26s. per diem travelling allowance, and the expenses of locomotion.

Jamaica.

- 1 Surveyor, £400, with 26s. per diem travelling allowance, and 1s. 8d. per mile for conveyance.

PROVINCIAL POST-OFFICES.

[Those only in which the salary of Postmaster is £100 per annum, and over, are here given.]

Postmasters.

Abergavenny	per annum	£100
Alnwick		100
Andover		103
Ashford		100
Banbury		100
Bangor		130
Barnsley		100
Barnstaple		120
Bath		450
7 Clerks	from £60 to	160
Bedford		130
Berwick		140
Birkenhead		350
6 Clerks	from £60 to	140
Birmingham		700
25 Clerks	from £60 to	230
Blackburn		140
Bolton		250
Boston		150
Bradford, Yorkshire		120
8 Clerks	from £60 to	140
Bridgend		100
Bridgewater		130
Brighton		500
6 Clerks	£60 to	140
Bristol		600
Chief Clerk	from £200 to	300
19 Clerks	„ 60 „	200
Bromsgrove		100
Burnley		100
Burton on Trent		130
Bury, St. Edmunds		180
Cambridge		300
6 Clerks	from £52 to	140
Canterbury		170
Cardiff		230
Carlisle		245
6 Clerks	from £52 to	110

Postmasters.

Carmarthen	per annum £200
Carnarvon	100
Chatham	190
Chelmsford	126
Cheltenham	350
6 Clerks	from £52 to 140
Chester	250
8 Clerks	from £60 to 140
Chertsey	100
Chesterfield	130
Chichester	120
Chippenham	120
Colchester	220
Coventry	220
Cowes	100
Croydon	150
Darlington	200
Deal	130
Deptford	100
Derby	300
5 Clerks	from £60 to 140
Devonport	250
5 Clerks	from £52 to 110
Doncaster	150
Dorchester	120
Dorking	100
Dover	300
5 Clerks	from £52 to 110
Dudley	140
Durham	122
Exeter	450
10 Clerks	from £60 to 140
Falmouth	110
Farnborough Station	130
Gateshead	145
Gloucester	300
6 Clerks	from £60 to 140
Gosport	133
Grantham	136
Gravesend	220
Guernsey	120
Guildford	100

Postmasters.

Halifax	£130
5 Clerks	from £52 to 110
Hastings	170
Haverfordwest	120
Hereford	150
Hounslow	120
Huddersfield	180
4 Clerks	from £52 to 110
Hull	450
8 Clerks	from £60 to 160
Huntingdon	110
Hurst Green	100
Ipswich	250
5 Clerks	from £52 to 110
Isle of Man	150
Jersey	225
Kendal	100
Kingston-on-Thames	150
Lancaster	110
Leamington	270
4 Clerks	from £52 to 100
Leeds	290
13 Clerks	from £60 to 180
Leicester	300
4 Clerks	from £52 to 140
Lewes	110
Lichfield	100
Lincoln	180
Liverpool	1,000
1 Chief Clerk	£400 to 500
2 Principal Clerks	200 „ 300
1 Controller of Sorting Offices	300 „ 400
5 Assistant ditto	200 „ 250
1 Inspector of Letter-Carriers	125 „ 200
2 Assistant ditto	80 „ 120
41 Clerks	from 60 „ 200
Lynn	120
Lowestoft	100
Macclesfield	100
Maidenhead	100
Maidstone	230
Maldon	105

Postmasters.

Malvern	£150
Manchester	1,300
1 Chief Clerk	£300 to 400
1 Controller of Sorting Office	250 „ 350
30 Clerks	from 60 „ 200
1 Inspector of Letter-Carriers	125 „ 200
1 Assistant ditto	80 „ 120
Margate	160
Milford Junction	100
Newark	150
Newbury	160
Newcastle-on-Tyne	450
9 Clerks	from £60 to 150
Newmarket	100
Newport, Isle of Wight	100
Newport, Monmouthshire	110
4 Clerks	£52 to 110
Northampton	250
6 Clerks	from £52 to 110
North Shields	150
Norwich	250
7 Clerks	£52 to 140
Nottingham	200
7 Clerks	£60 to 160
Oswestry	120
Oxford	230
7 Clerks	from £52 to 140
Penrith	150
Penzance	110
Peterborough	150
Plymouth	332
5 Clerks	from £60 to 140
Portsmouth	360
5 Clerks	from £52 to 140
Preston	300
6 Clerks	from £52 to 110
Ramsgate	197
Reading	210
Rochdale	100
Rochester	104
Romford	100
Rotherham	140

Postmasters.

Rugby	£140
Ryde	105
Salisbury	220
4 Clerks	from £52 to 100
Scarborough	130
Sevenoaks	102
Sheffield	350
9 Clerks	from £60 to 160
Shrewsbury	400
7 Clerks	from £60 to 140
Southampton	442
7 Clerks	from £60 to 150
Southport	100
South Shields	120
Stafford	185
7 Clerks	from £52 to 110
Stamford	150
Staplehurst	130
Stockport	200
Stoke-on-Trent	170
5 Clerks	£52 to 100
Stone	100
Stroud	140
Sunderland	250
5 Clerks	£52 to 110
Swansea	200
Swindon	150
Taunton	250
5 Clerks	£52 to 100
Tewkesbury	104
Thetford	105
Torquay	180
Truro	110
Tunbridge	110
Tunbridge Wells	150
Uxbridge	120
Wakefield	253
3 Clerks	£52 to 80
Waltham Cross	120
Warrington	180
5 Clerks	£52 to 110
Wick	145

Postmasters.

Wells, Somerset	£100
Watford	100
Weston-super-Mare	100
Weymouth	130
Whitby	100
Whitehaven	120
Winchester	185
Windsor	170
Wisbeach	140
Wolverhampton	210
9 Clerks	£60 to 140
Woodbridge	100
Worcester	320
7 Clerks	£52 to 140
Wrexham	100
Yarmouth	200
York	419
7 Clerks	£52 to 140

IRELAND—PROVINCIAL OFFICES.

Postmasters.

Athlone	£100
Belfast	340
5 Clerks	£60 to 140
Carlow	115
Clonmel	100
Cork	405
5 Clerks	£60 to 140
Curragh Camp	100
Derry	130
Drogheda	150
Galway	160
Kilkenny	110
Kingstown	130
Limerick	150
7 Clerks	£50 to 80
Mullingar	100
Newry	135
Roscrea	100
Sligo	
Waterford	

SCOTLAND—PROVINCIAL OFFICES.

Postmasters.

Aberdeen	£240
9 Clerks	£60 to 140
Ayr	100
Dumfries	200
Dundee	230
5 Clerks	£52 to 110
Glasgow	700
Chief Clerk	£250 to 350
Controller, Sorting Office	200 „ 300
20 Clerks	60 „ 200
Greenock	300
6 Clerks	£52 to 110
Inverness	170
Kilmarnock	120
Kirkaldy	100
Pasley	150
Perth	110
Stirling	216
4 Clerks	£52 to 85

ESTABLISHMENTS IN THE COLONIES, AND AGENTS ABROAD.

Alexandria.

Packet Agent	£250
Clerk	£150 to 200

Belize, (Honduras.)

Postmaster	150
----------------------	-----

Berbice.

Postmaster	150
----------------------	-----

Boston, (United States.)

Packet Agent	290
------------------------	-----

Buenos Ayres.

Packet Agent	80
Clerk	100

Calais.

Mail Officer	180
------------------------	-----

<i>Callao.</i>	
Packet Agent	£100
<i>Ceylon.</i>	
Packet Agent	200
<i>Corfu.</i>	
Packet Agent	100
<i>Constantinople.</i>	
Postmaster	£400 to 500
Clerk	200 „ 250
<i>Demerara.</i>	
Postmaster	220
<i>Dominica.</i>	
Postmaster	100
<i>Gibraltar.</i>	
Deputy-Postmaster-General	400
<i>Grenada.</i>	
Postmaster	120
<i>Havannah.</i>	
Packet Agent	100
Clerk	145
<i>Hong Kong.</i>	
Postmaster	600
5 Clerks	from £150 to 300
<i>Jamaica.</i>	
Deputy-Postmaster-General	1,000
6 Clerks	£180 to 400
<i>Lisbon.</i>	
Packet Agent	300
<i>Malta.</i>	
Deputy-Postmaster-General	400
5 Clerks	£50 to 150
<i>Mauritius.</i>	
Packet Agent	125
<i>New York.</i>	
Packet Agent	100
<i>Ostend.</i>	
Packet Agent	300

<i>Panama.</i>	
Packet Agent	£150
3 Clerks	£72 to 300
<i>Pernambuco.</i>	
Packet Agent	92
<i>Porto Rico.</i>	
Packet Agent	150
<i>Rio de Janeiro.</i>	
Packet Agent	300
<i>St. Kitts.</i>	
Postmaster	120
<i>St. Thomas.</i>	
Packet Agent	400
<i>St. Vincent.</i>	
Postmaster	120
<i>Suez.</i>	
Packet Agent	100
<i>Teneriffe.</i>	
Packet Agent	100
<i>Tobago.</i>	
Postmaster	140
<i>Valparaiso.</i>	
Packet Agent	150

MANUFACTURE OF POSTAGE LABELS, &c.

1 Supervisor	£500
1 Assistant ditto	300
1 Assistant Superintendent of Postage-Stamping	150
1 Clerk	120
1 Superintendent of Printing Label Stamps	140
1 Ditto Perforating ditto	100
1 Foreman of Embossing Machines	90
An Assistant Foreman, an Assistant Packer, Tellers and Assistant Tellers, and Boys, from 10s. to 25s. a week.	

HEAD. OFFICE—London, St. Martins-le-Grand, Hours, 10 to 4.
 Dublin, Sackville Street.
 Edinburgh, Waterloo Place.

THE AUDIT OFFICE.

The regular, quick, and systematic auditing of the public accounts is one of the most essential functions of the Executive; and when the magnitude of the national pecuniary transactions and the numerous details and items of which the figures are made up are considered, it will be manifest that the business of auditing well and in good time all these accounts is a work requiring ability, experience, and quickness in detecting error.

The office of Commissioners of Audit was established in 1785, to provide for the more efficient examination and audit of the public accounts, and to prevent frauds and abuses; and to them was committed the duties belonging to the old Auditors of the Imprests, who were paid by fees, and whose office was abolished. At first there were five Commissioners of Audit; subsequently ten; then they were reduced to six, and now there are only five—a Chairman and four Commissioners. The powers of the Commissioners have been defined by several Acts of Parliament; and now the accounts of the Navy and Army Establishments, of the Land Revenue, of the Civil and Military Establishments in Ireland, and, in fact, of all the public departments, are submitted to their scrutiny and verification. The Commissioners allow no accounts to pass except on written vouchers, and they report the state of each balance to the Lords of the Treasury in a regulated form.

Much complaint had been raised of late against the backwardness of some of the audits, and it is alleged that the accounts of several important departments remain unexamined and unaudited for years. This is attributed to the insufficiency of the staff of examiners; and it is urged that the Audit Office force should be increased, and put on a more liberal footing; a better classification arranged; and salaries proportioned, more than at present, to the work done. A recent return, however, establishes the fact that the Audit Office is fast working off the arrears. From this it appears that in May, 1857, the number of accounts for audit annually was 620, the number in arrears of delivery 26, and the number of accounts in office waiting to be audited 167; whereas, in May, 1859, the number of accounts for annual audit was 588, the number in arrear of delivery 13, and the number of accounts in office waiting to be audited 61.

PATRONAGE.—The Audit Office is in immediate connexion with the Treasury, to which it is subordinate. The Commissioners hold

their appointments by patent, and are not removable with the Administration. The junior and other offices are in the patronage of the Treasury.

LIMITS OF AGE FOR CANDIDATES.

Establishment Clerks 18 to 25

Except in the case of persons temporarily employed, who may be nominated if under 30, provided they were under 25 when first temporarily employed.

Temporary Clerks 18 (no superior limit).

The service of Temporary Clerks is short and uncertain, and the object, in their case, is to obtain the assistance of experienced persons for a short, and often emergent purpose; and therefore my Lords are of opinion, that while the minimum age of this class of junior appointments should be 18, there should be no fixed maximum.

Messengers 21 to 35

COURSE OF EXAMINATION FOR CANDIDATES.

Assistant Examiners.—1. Writing from Dictation. 2. Arithmetic (including Vulgar and Decimal Fractions). 3. Correspondence. 4. Précis.

Messengers.—1. Reading. 2. Writing from Dictation. 3. Arithmetic (elementary).

Temporary Clerks are examined in Arithmetic (including Vulgar and Decimal Fractions, and correct Copying). Rapidity of making arithmetical calculations, and clear, rapid handwriting, are the qualities most desired.

SALARIES.

First Commissioner (Chairman)		£1,500
4 Commissioners		1,200
Secretary		1,000
I Inspector in charge of Naval and Military Accounts	} £600, increasing £20 a-year, to 800	
9 Inspectors	 500 „ 20 „	650
13 Senior Examiners, 1st Class (including the Book-keeper)	} 400 „ 15 „	500
15 Senior Examiners, 2nd Class	 300 „ 10 „	350
2 Supernumerary ditto	 270 „ 10 „	350
25 Junior Examiners	 150 „ 10 „	250
23 Assistant Examiners	 90 „ 10 „	140

19 Temporary Clerks	£100 to £260
1 Head Messenger and Office-keeper	140
9 Messengers	£65 to £90

Extra Clerks, on day-pay, are employed on pressure.

OFFICE—Somerset House, W.C. Regular Hours of Attendance, 10 to 4; on Saturdays, 10 to 2.

PAYMASTER-GENERAL'S OFFICE.

The functions of the Paymaster-General were, previous to 1836, restricted to the payment of Military pay, pensions, and charges, ordinary and extraordinary, and his department was styled the Army Pay Office. In that year the pay departments of the Army and Navy were united, the then old Navy Pay, Ordnance Pay, and Chelsea Pay Offices were abolished, and the Paymaster-General's Office was constituted in their stead. Since then, by the 11 and 12 Vic., c. 55, provision was made for the abolition by the Treasury of the offices of Paymaster of Exchequer-bills, and of Paymaster of Civil Service, which has been done, and consequently the duty devolves on the Paymaster-General of paying all the sums voted by Parliament for the Army and Navy, and all charges connected with the Naval and Military expenditure. The duty likewise devolves on him of paying Civil Services in England voted in the Miscellaneous Estimates, and of making all Civil payments charged upon the Consolidated Fund, and also some payments for Civil Services in Scotland. The office is now usually held conjointly with that of Vice-President of the Board of Trade, and the salary for the united offices is £2,000 per annum. The holder of these joint offices is sometimes a member of the Cabinet, but not always.

PATRONAGE.—The Paymaster-General is appointed by the Sovereign, on the nomination of the First Minister, and resigns office with the Government of which he is a member. He is *ex officio* a Commissioner of Chelsea Hospital, and nominates to the Civil offices in that establishment. He is also a member of the Greenwich Hospital Board, and of the Chelsea Royal Military Asylum. He nominates candidates for junior situations in his own office, and has the regulation of promotions and appointments therein generally.

LIMITS OF AGE FOR ENTRANCE.

Clerks	18 to 25
------------------	----------

COURSE OF EXAMINATION PRESCRIBED.

1. Writing from Dictation. 2. Arithmetic (including Vulgar and Decimal Fractions, Purchase of Stock, and Exchange). 3. Book-keeping. 4. Précis. 5. One Dead or Modern Language.

In examinations which are not competitive the exercises in Languages are restricted to translation.

SALARIES.

Paymaster-General (receiving his Salary as Vice-President of the Board of Trade).	
Assistant Paymaster-General, £1,000, increasing £50 a year, to	£1,200
1 First Class Clerk, 1st section, £670, increasing £20 a year, to	800
3 „ Clerks, 2nd section, £520, „ £20 a year, to	650
1 Book-keeper, „ £520 „ £20 a year, to	650
12 Second Class Clerks, £315, increasing £15 a year, to	500
15 Third „ 1st section, £200, increasing £10 a year, to	300
15 Third „ 2nd section, £100, increasing £10 a year, to	190
1 Paymaster in Hanover	550
3 Temporary Clerks £100 to	120
1 Office-keeper	150
6 Messengers (2 £100 to £110, 2 £90 to £100, and 2 £80 to £90)	

OFFICE—Whitehall, S.W. Hours of Attendance, 10 to 4.

EXCHEQUER.—COMPTROLLER-GENERAL'S OFFICE.

On the abolition of the ancient offices of Auditor, Tellers, and Clerk of the Pells, and the remodelling of the Exchequer by statute in 1834, a Comptroller-General was appointed, in whom was vested the ancient powers; and a new establishment was created to manage the receipt and issue of Her Majesty's Exchequer. The Comptroller-General was appointed by letters patent, and was declared incapable of holding any other office under the Crown; but his tenure of office is during good behaviour, and he is not removable, except by a joint

address to the Sovereign from both Houses of Parliament. The duties entrusted to this department are, the control and record of the receipts and payments of the public money of Great Britain and Ireland; the preparation and issue of Exchequer-bills, under Treasury warrant, and by authority of Parliament; the custody of ancient books and records of the receipt of Exchequer, and of the standard of weights and measures; and the custody of standard pieces of gold and silver used for the assay of the coin of the realm. The standard pieces of gold and silver are deposited in the ancient Pyx Chapel at Westminster Abbey, under the joint custody of the Treasury and the Comptroller-General of the Exchequer, and are used for the trial of the pyx, when required. The Comptroller-General is invested with full authority to check and prevent any unauthorized issue of public money, and to control any direction in respect to such issues that may come from the Treasury. His salary is £2,000 a-year, which is not voted annually by Parliament, but is charged on the Consolidated Fund, by Act 4 & 5 Wm. IV., cap. 15.

PATRONAGE.—The Treasury nominate to the situations in this office.

LIMITS OF AGE FOR ENTRANCE.

Clerks 17 to 25

But when a vacancy is filled up by transfer from another department, the maximum limit may be extended to 30 years, provided the candidate had been appointed to his first office between 17 and 25 years of age.

COURSE OF EXAMINATION PRESCRIBED.

1. Exercises in Handwriting and Orthography. 2. Arithmetic (including Vulgar and Decimal Fractions). 3. Book-keeping. 4. Correspondence. 5. Précis.

SALARIES.

Comptroller-General (paid out of Consolidated Fund)	£2,000
Assistant-Comptroller	1,000
Chief Clerk	900
Accountant	600
4 Clerks	from £140 to 350
Senior Clerk (Office for issuing Exchequer-bills)	600
2 Assistant Clerks,	from £200 to 300
Superintendent (Office of Weights and Measures)	450
Assistant	135

Office-keeper and First Messenger (including allowance, £70, for servants)	£250
2 Messengers	75
2 Watchmen (Extra Messengers)	70

OFFICE—Old Palace Yard. Hours of Attendance, 10½ to 4.

NATIONAL DEBT OFFICE.

The functions of this office are to apply and [manage] the funds provided by Parliament for the reduction of the National Debt, and to approve and superintend Savings Banks. The Commissioners are:—The Speaker of the House of Commons; the Chancellor of the Exchequer; the Master of the Rolls; the Lord Chief Baron of the Exchequer; the Accountant-General of the Court of Chancery; and the Governor and Deputy-Governor of the Bank of England. Three of the Commissioners are a quorum, and in practice the business of the office is directed by the Chancellor of the Exchequer, the Governor, and Deputy-Governor of the Bank. The patronage of the Establishment rests with the Commissioners, but the Chancellor of the Exchequer generally nominates the Officers and Clerks, and also the Barrister who certifies the Rules of the Savings Banks.

AGES OF ADMISSION FOR CANDIDATES.

Junior Clerks, from 16 to 25 years of age. Candidates who have previously been in some branch of the public service are eligible if under 27, if their previous service commenced before they were 25.

COURSE OF EXAMINATION PRESCRIBED.

Junior Clerks.—1. Exercises designed to test Handwriting and Orthography. 2 Copying from MSS. 3. Arithmetic (including Vulgar and Decimal Fractions). 4. Geography. 5. History.

SALARIES.

Comptroller-General	£1,500
Assistant-Comptroller	1,000
Actuary	700
Chief Clerk	£600, increasing £20 a year to 650
3 Principal Clerks	420, „ 20 „ 550
1 Principal Clerk } (Check Department) }	500, „ 20 „ 600

8 Senior Clerks . .	£300, increasing £15 a year to	£400		
9 Assistant Senior Clerks }	200, „	10 „	280	
5 Junior Clerks . .	140, „	10 „	280	
5 Assistant ditto . .	80, „	10 „	180	
1 Agent at Bank			300	
1 Broker			750	
5 Messengers and Housekeeper (average of salary) . .			95	

OFFICES—19, Old Jewry, E.C.

ROYAL MINT.

The Master of the Mint, previous to 1851, was a political functionary, who went out of office with each Government, but he is now the permanent head of this Establishment, which, as its name implies, is charged with assaying, melting, and refining metals used for purposes of money, and coining them as required. The ancient moneyers, who claimed exclusive corporate rights, have been abolished, and the national coinage is under the direction of the Master and Deputy-Master. Certain officers of the operative department of the Mint are classed as Junior Clerks, whose duties are altogether special, such as the Junior Assayers and the Junior Superintendents in the melting and coining rooms. These officers are required to have the necessary technical knowledge, and to possess that intelligence and firmness of character which will qualify them to overlook and direct a body of workmen. The Treasury exercises the patronage.

LIMITS OF AGE FOR ENTERING.

Establishment Clerks 20 to 30
Temporary Clerks and Officers of the Operative Department, 20 to 45

COURSE OF EXAMINATION PRESCRIBED.

I. *Establishment Clerks*.—1. Exercises designed to test Hand-writing and Orthography. 2. Arithmetic (including Vulgar and Decimal Fractions). 3. Book-keeping by Double Entry. 4. English Composition. 5. Preparation of Tabular Statements. 6. Either of the following :—(a) History of England; (b) Political Economy, so far as it relates to Money and Coinage; (c) Elements of Mechanical Science; (d) Elements of Chemistry.

II. *Junior Assayers, Junior Superintendents in the Melting and Coining Rooms, and others belonging to the same Class*.—1. ~~Exer-~~

cises designed to test Handwriting and Orthography. 2. Arithmetic (including Vulgar and Decimal Fractions). 3. English Composition. They must also possess the requisite technical knowledge.

III. *Temporary Clerks*.—1. Exercises designed to test Handwriting and Orthography. 2. Arithmetic (including Vulgar and Decimal Fractions). 3. English Composition.

SALARIES.

Master and Worker	£1,500
Deputy Master and Controller	940
Registrar and Accountant, £200, increasing £20 a year to	300
4 Senior Clerks £200 by £10 a year to 400	
6 Junior Clerks 100 „ 10 „	200
1 Office-keeper	150
1 Housekeeper	50
3 Messengers £80 to	90
5 Packers and Tellers 80 „	90
Superintendent of Coining and Die Department . .	700
Resident Engraver	275
Assistant ditto	100
Foreman of Die Workshops	250
Press Room	260
18 Artificers from £100 to	150
Resident Assayer	500
Fireman to do.	80

Some of the clerks on this establishment are allowed extra pay for special duties.

OFFICE—Tower-hill, E.C.

OFFICE OF WORKS AND PUBLIC BUILDINGS.

The establishment of the Board of Works is divided into two branches, the one general, and the other professional. At the head of the former is a Secretary, and of the latter a Surveyor of Works, and the entire Department is governed by a Board of Commissioners, of whom all, save the First Commissioner, are *ex officio*, and receive no salary. The patronage is dispensed by the First Commissioner and the Treasury.

QUALIFICATIONS.

1. Writing from Dictation. 2. Arithmetic (including Vulgar and Decimal Fractions): 3. Book-keeping (Principles of). 4. Correspondence. 5. Précis.

LIMITS OF AGE FOR ENTRANCE.

Clerks, 18 to 25. *Surveyor's Clerks*, 18 to 30.

SALARIES.

The First Commissioner	£2,000
1 Secretary	1,200
1 Assistant Secretary, £600, increasing £25 a year, to	800
2 Clerks, 1st Class, . £400, „ £20 „	600
1 Private Secretary to First Commissioner	150
(If the First Commissioner be a Cabinet Minister, £300)	
3 Clerks, 2nd Class, at £250, increasing £15 a year to	350
1 Accountant 400 „ 20 „	600
1 Assistant ditto . . . 300 „ 15 „	400
11 Junior Clerks . . . 100 „ 10 „	200
1 Surveyor of Works	1,000
1 Assistant to ditto	400
1 Assistant Surveyor of Works, London, £600, by £25 a year to	800
1 Assistant to ditto . . . £150, by £10 a year to	300
1 Assistant Surveyor of Works, out of London, £500 by £20, to	700
2 Itinerant Assistant Surveyors for Post Offices and Probate Registries . . £400, by £25 a year to	600
1 Measuring Clerk	500
1 Land Surveyor, ... £100, by £10 a year to	250
1 Chief Examiner of Accounts 400 „ 20 „	600
1 Assistant Examiner . . . 300 „ 15 „	400

1 Examiner of Furniture Accounts .	£200, by £15, to £350	
4 Junior Examiners	150 „ 10 „	250
1 Clerk of the Furniture	400 „ 20 „	600
1 Assistant to ditto	150 „ 10 „	200
3 Assistants (with residences or allowance for house-rent)	£130, by £5 a year, to	160
Keeper of Books and Papers .	100 „ 10 „ „	150
16 Clerks of the Works, ...	£130 „	200
1 Office-keeper		150
4 Messengers	£80 to	100
Solicitor		1,800
5 Clerks	from £100 to	500
Messenger	„ 80 „	85

SCOTLAND.

Assistant Surveyor	£500, by £20 a year to	700
3 Clerks	100, „ 10 „ „	300
Solicitor		300

OFFICE—12, Whitehall Place, S.W. Hours, 10 to 4.

OFFICE OF WOODS, FORESTS, AND LAND REVENUE.

This Department and the Office of Works, prior to 1851, were included under the same designation. The patronage is dispensed by the Treasury and Commissioners.

QUALIFICATIONS.

Clerks.—1. Writing from Dictation. 2. Arithmetic (including Vulgar and Decimal Fractions). 3. Précis. 4. English History. Translation from either French or Latin.

Clerks to Surveyors of Forests.—1. Exercises designed to test Handwriting and Orthography. 2. Arithmetic (including Vulgar and Decimal Fractions). 3. Book-keeping. 4. Correspondence. 5. Copying a Plan. 6. Measuring with a Chain.

AGES OF ADMISSION.

<i>Clerks</i>	17 to 25
-------------------------	----------

SALARIES.

2 Commissioners	each £1,200
1 Chief Mineral Inspector	800
1 Receiver-General, .	£600, annual increase £20, to 700

2 Principal Clerks . . .	£600, annual increase £20 to	£700
2 Senior ditto . . .	400 „	20 „ 500
6 Assistant ditto . . .	250 „	15 „ 350
9 Junior Clerks, £90, increasing after first two years,		
by £10 a year to . . .		200
1 Supplementary Clerk . . .	£110 to	180
1 Assistant to Receiver-General, £250, annual increase		
£15, to . . .		350
1 Book-keeper, . . .	£350, annual increase £15, to	500
1 Registrar . . .		400
1 Drawing Clerk . . .	£150, annual increase £10, to	180
1 Paper-keeper, . . .	100 „	10 „ 150
1 Office-keeper . . .		110
4 Messengers, . . .	£85 to	100
1 Chief Clerk (Office in Dublin) . . .		700
1 Senior Clerk ditto . . .		500
1 Ranger of the Curragh of Kildare . . .		350
Solicitor . . .		1,000
4 Clerks to ditto . . .	average	245
HEAD OFFICE—1 & 2, Whitehall Place. Hours of Attendance,		
10 to 4.		

POOR-LAW BOARD.

The Board by which this Department is governed consists of the Poor-Law President, the President of the Council, the Lord Privy Seal, the Home Secretary, and the Chancellor of the Exchequer. The character of the duties is very nearly allied to that of some of the superior Government Departments, but the scale of remuneration is, on the whole, much lower, although on admission the salaries are very good. Besides the metropolitan offices, there are a large number of situations in the provinces, which are immediately under their superintendence. The salaries of Poor-Law Auditors vary exceedingly, the highest being over £500, and the lowest less than £100. The patronage of the department rests with the President, who, as well as the Parliamentary Secretary, goes out of office on a change of Ministry.

AGES OF ADMISSION FOR CANDIDATES.

From 18 to 25 years.

PRESCRIBED QUALIFICATIONS.

I. *Superior Clerks*.—1. Arithmetic (including Vulgar and Decimal Fractions). 2. English Composition.

The instructions given by the Secretary to the Board (Viscount Courtenay) to the Civil Service Commissioners, were as follows:—
 “Candidates for Clerkships of the superior class should be examined with a view to ascertain that they have received a liberal education and are personally intelligent. We do not desire to lay down any minute rules as to the manner of this examination, which may, to a certain extent, be made to depend upon the nature of the candidate’s previous studies.”

II. *Supplementary Clerks*.—1. Exercises designed to test Hand-writing and Orthography. 2. Arithmetic (including Vulgar and Decimal Fractions). 3. English Composition. 4. Précis.

SALARIES.

President	£2,000
1 Secretary (Parliamentary)	1,500
1 Secretary (Permanent)	1,000
1 Assistant Secretary	1,200
1 Ditto	900
12 Inspectors	at 700
1 Private Secretary to the President	150
2 Chief Clerks	£500 to 700
4 Clerks, First Class, Senior Division, £400, increasing £20 a year, to	500
2 Ditto ditto Junior Division, £300, increasing £15 a year, to	400
8 Ditto, Second Class, Senior Division, £150, increasing £10 a year, to	300
4 Ditto ditto Junior Division	250
11 Ditto, Third Class, Senior Division, £200, increasing £10 a year, to	240
4 Ditto ditto Junior Division, £150, increasing £10 a year, to	180
8 Supplementary Clerks	from £90 to 130
1 Architect	300
Office-keeper	100
4 Messengers	from £67 10s. to 85

CHIEF OFFICE—Whitehall, S.W. Hours of Attendance, 10 till 4.

POOR-LAW BOARD, SCOTLAND.

LIMITS OF AGE FOR CANDIDATES.

Clerks 18 to 45

COURSE OF EXAMINATION FOR CANDIDATES.

Clerks.—1. Exercises designed to test Handwriting and Orthography. 2. Arithmetic (including Vulgar and Decimal Fractions). 3. Correspondence. 4. Geography. 5. English History.

SALARIES.

1 Chairman	£1,200
1 Secretary	800
2 General Superintendents, £300, increasing to	400
6 Clerks	£80 to 250
1 Messenger	40

POOR-LAW COMMISSION, IRELAND.

LIMITS OF AGE FOR ADMISSION.

<i>Clerks</i>	18 to 30
-------------------------	----------

COURSE OF EXAMINATION FOR CANDIDATES.

Extra Clerks.—1. Exercises designed to test Handwriting and Orthography. 2. Copying. 3. Arithmetic (including Vulgar and Decimal Fractions). 4. English Composition. 5. Précis. 6. Geography of the British Isles.

SALARIES.

1 Chief Commissioner	£2,000
2 Commissioners (1 Medical)	1,200
3 Inspectors	700
7 Ditto	500
4 Medical Inspectors	500
1 Chief Clerk	650
6 Clerks, First Class	£395 to 475
10 „ Second Class	200 to 300
10 „ Third Class	150
10 „ Fourth Class	100
5 „ Messengers	£40 to 65

PRISONS DEPARTMENT.

The supervision of the entire County and Borough Gaols of England and Scotland, is conducted on behalf of Government by four Inspectors, whose duty it is to make an annual report to Parliament of the condition of all the gaols within those kingdoms, which they are supposed to visit, at least once, **annually**. The qualifications for these well-paid offices are generally supposed to consist in some long and general experience in the working of prison discipline, and the appointments are in the gift of the Home Secretary.

The Government, or Convict Prisons, in which prisoners are detained who are sentenced to transportation, or, at least, three years penal servitude, are under the control of a Board of Directors. The Chairman of this Board, Sir Joshua Jebb, who unites with this office that of Surveyor-General of all the prisons, disposes, under the Home Secretary, of all the patronage, appointing the Governors and Deputy-Governors from officers in the army, or gentlemen of intelligence and energy, who are practical disciplinarians, and the Warders and Assistant-Warders from non-commissioned officers in the army, and other eligible candidates. The posts of the Medical Officers of the Convict Service are frequently filled (it is believed for the sake of economy) from the list of retired naval surgeons, and for the offices of Chaplain and Assistant Chaplain, clergymen devoted to the work of reclaiming the outcasts of society are usually selected. So many special and peculiar qualifications are necessary, in candidates for the higher appointments in these penal establishments, that it has been found undesirable to organize any specific tests in the way of examinations; but for the inferior offices of Steward, Clerk, and Schoolmaster, the following qualifications have been decided on:—

COURSE OF EXAMINATION PRESCRIBED.

I. *Stewards*.—1. Exercises designed to test Handwriting and Orthography. 2. Arithmetic (including Vulgar Fractions). 3. Book-keeping (elementary).

II. *Clerks*.—1. Writing from dictation. 2. Arithmetic (including the Rule of Three and Practice, and the Arithmetical Tables).

III. *Schoolmasters*.—1. Exercises designed to test Handwriting and Orthography. 2. Reading. 3. Arithmetic (including Vulgar and Decimal Fractions). 4. Grammar and the English language. 5. Religious knowledge (the Bible). 6. School Management. 7. Two at least, of the following, at the option of the candidate:—

(a) English History; (b) Geography; (c) Elements of Geometry, or of some branch of Mathematics; (d) Latin, restricted to translation when the examination is not competitive.

Inspectors of Reformatories.—1. Exercises designed to test Hand-writing and Orthography. 2. Arithmetic (elementary). 3. English Composition.

LIMITS OF AGE FOR CANDIDATES.

<i>Clerks</i>	18 to 40
<i>Stewards</i>	25 „ 42
<i>Inspectors of Reformatories</i>	18 „ 25

As all the disciplined appointments require special experience in some other service, it is not considered advantageous to the public interests too rigidly to adhere to a limit; but as a general rule, the subordinate discipline officers are not appointed after the age of 40.

SALARIES.

Inspectors of Prisons.

2 Inspectors	£750
2 Ditto	700

Surveyors General of Prisons.

Surveyor-General	£750
Clerk of Works	250
Clerk	140

Directors of Convict Prisons.

Surveyor General, additional pay as Chairman of Directors	150
1 Director	800
Ditto	700
1 Accountant	395
1 Secretary	500
2 Clerks	200
1 Clerk	165
2 Clerks 1 at £125, and 1 at	115
1 „	90
2 Messengers 1 at £75, and 1 at	66

Prison Board in Scotland.

Secretary to the Board	£700
----------------------------------	------

Brixton Prison.

1 Superintendent	£350
1 Deputy-Superintendent	140

1 Chaplain	£350
1 Medical Officer	300
1 Steward	180
1 Superintendent's Clerk	145
1 Steward's Clerk	90
1 Ditto	72
1 Foreman of Works	87
1 Scripture Reader	80
4 Schoolmistresses . 2 at £81; 1 at £67, and 1 at	67
1 Principal Matron	73
4 Ditto	55
13 Matrons from £41 10 to	45
19 Assistant Matrons	35

Chatham Prison.

1 Governor	£500 to £600
1 Deputy Governor	200 „ 250
1 Chaplain	300 „ 350
1 Assistant Chaplain	200 „ 250
1 Medical Officer	250
1 Steward	150 to 200
1 Assistant Surgeon	150
1 Governor's Clerk	140
3 Ditto ditto	£70 to 93
2 Steward's ditto 1 at £93, and 1 at	70
1 Scripture Reader	100
4 Schoolmasters from £80 to	120
1 Chief Warder	100
1 Foreman of Works 1 at £95, and 1 at	80
5 Principal Warders from £65 to	£81
24 Warders „ 55 „	67
64 Assistant Warders „ 52 „	59
Baker and Cook	65
1 Engineer	70
23 Guards „ 52 to	65

Dartmoor Prison.

1 Governor	£500 to £600
1 Deputy-Governor	200 „ 250
1 Chaplain	350
1 Assistant ditto	200 to 250
1 Medical Officer	270
1 Assistant Surgeon	165
1 Steward	195

4 Governor's Clerks	from £98 to £147
2 Steward's ditto	85 „ 98
4 Schoolmasters	100 „ 154
1 Chief Warder	114
8 Principal Warders	76 to 89
32 Warders	61 „ 72
59 Assistant Warders	54 „ 59
Principal Bailiff	140
Engineer	112
30 Guards	52 to 65

Fulham Refuge.

1 Superintendent	£215
1 Chaplain	215
1 Medical Officer	100
1 Scripture Reader	82
1 Chief Matron	85
1 Clerk (to act as Steward)	123
1 Ditto	90
1 Schoolmistress	62
1 Foreman of Works	85
3 Principal Matrons	£52 to 56
2 Matrons	40 „ 41
4 Assistant Matrons at	35
Porter, Gatekeeper, and Labourer at £52 each.	

Millbank Prison.

1 Governor	£500 to 600
1 Deputy-Governor	200 „ 250
1 Chaplain	300 „ 350
1 Assistant Chaplain	200 „ 250
1 Medical Superintendent	300
1 Resident Surgeon	150
1 Steward	220
3 Governor's Clerks	72 to 130
2 Steward's Clerks	75 „ 85
1 Chaplain's Clerk and Organist	135
1 Scripture Reader	130
8 Schoolmasters	90 to 110
2 Chief Warders	100
9 Principal Warders	66 to 87
24 Warders	56 „ 81
53 Assistant Warders	52 „ 65
Manufacturer	245

2	Manufacturer's Clerks at	£75
1	Engineer	118
7	Warders	£63 to 75
9	Assistant Warders	52 „ 57
1	Steward's Assistant	75
1	Deputy-Superintendent	140
1	Scripture Reader	85
2	Schoolmistresses	65
1	Principal Matron	57
5	Matrons	41 to 50
9	Assistant Matrons	35 „ 37

Parkhurst Prison.

1	Governor	£500
1	Deputy-Governor	175
1	Chaplain	350
1	Second ditto	300
1	Medical Officer	250
1	Steward	245
3	Clerks	£79 to 110
6	Schoolmasters	85 „ 135
3	Principal Warders	70 „ 90
12	Warders	60 „ 67
12	Assistant Warders	52 „ 62
1	Engineer	87
2	Cooks	63 and 67

Pentonville Prison.

1	Governor	£600
1	Chaplain	400
1	Assistant Chaplain	250
1	Medical Officer	305
1	Steward	150
2	Governor's Clerks	£100 and 130
2	Steward's Clerks	87 „ 124
3	Schoolmasters	110 to 150
1	Chief Warder	150
3	Principal Warders	77 to 90
12	Warders	from 55 „ 77
8	Assistant Warders	52 „ 77
1	Manufacturer	50
2	Manufacturer's Clerks	91 and 72
3	Weaver Instructors	78 to 91
10	Warders	52 „ 72

1 Foreman of Works	£91
1 Engineer	73

Portland Prison.

1 Governor	£600 to £700
1 Deputy Governor	250 „ 300
1 Chaplain	350 „ 400
1 Assistant Chaplain	250 „ 300
1 Medical Officer	300
1 Assistant-Surgeon	150
1 Steward	200
4 Governor's Clerks	75 „ 150
3 Steward's Clerks	72 „ 125
1 Scripture Reader	150
1 Schoolmaster	140
5 Ditto	82 „ 110
1 Foreman of Works	90
1 Chief Warder	142
8 Principal Warders	65 „ 80
35 Warders	55 „ 69
94 Assistant-Warders	52 „ 57
43 Guards	49 „ 65

Portsmouth Prison.

1 Governor	£500 „ £600
1 Deputy-Governor	200 „ 250
1 Chaplain	300 „ 350
1 Assistant-Chaplain	200 „ 250
1 Medical Officer	270
1 Steward	155
4 Governor's Clerks	70 „ 111
2 Steward's Clerks	70 „ 77
1 Scripture Reader	135
4 Schoolmistresses	80 „ 123
1 Chief Warder	104
2 Foremen of Works	95 and 113
5 Principal Warders	65 „ 80
24 Warders	55 „ 77
64 Assistant Warders	52 „ 67
1 Engineer	77
23 Guards	52 „ 65

SCOTLAND.

General Prison at Perth.

1 Governor	£500
1 Chaplain	250
1 Surgeon.	250
1 Clerk	132
1 Superintendent of Manufactures	150
1 General Storekeeper	54
5 Teachers	53
1 Head Warden	78
3 Trades Warders	£46 to 59
2 Assistant ditto	37 „ 46
26 Warders	36 „ 46
1 Superintendent of Juvenile Prison	78
1 Matron	200
1 Sub-Matron	100
1 Superintendent of Associated Convicts	54
14 Warders	32
5 Teachers	41

IRISH CONVICT SERVICE.

The Irish Branch of the Convict Service is entirely independent of the English, being governed by a Board of three Directors, under the superior authority of the Chief Secretary for Ireland. The entire patronage is dispensed by the Chief Secretary or the Lord Lieutenant of Ireland. The Discipline Officers are not so invariably selected from men who have been in the military service as in England; but, under the present management of Captain Crofton, Chairman of the Directors, a high standard of qualification is maintained both for the superior and inferior officers. The entire scale of pay is considerably less than that existing in the English service, with the exception of the Directorships, which are quite as well paid, and for which considerable experience in criminal management is required.

EXAMINATION PRESCRIBED FOR CANDIDATES.

For the Governorships and other superior appointments, no examination or official tests have as yet been instituted; but for the Clerks, Assistant Schoolmasters, and Messengers, the following qualifications have been decided on:—

I. *Clerks*.—1. Writing from Dictation. 2. Arithmetic (including Vulgar and Decimal Fractions). 3. Correspondence. 4. Précis.

II. *Assistant Schoolmasters*.—1. Arithmetic (including Vulgar and Decimal Fractions.) 2. English Grammar. 3. Geography. 4. History. 5. School Management.

III. *Messengers*.—1. Writing from Dictation. 2. Arithmetic (elementary).

There are two Inspectors of Gaols for Ireland whose offices are quite distinct from the Convict Board, and who receive salaries of from £500 to £600 a year.

LIMITS OF AGE FOR ENTRANCE.

<i>Clerks</i>	18 to 25
<i>Draughtsmen Clerks</i>	18 to 35
<i>Assistant Schoolmasters</i>	below 40
<i>Messengers</i>	20 to 35

IRISH CONVICT SERVICE.

Chairman of Directors	£900
1 Director	758
1 Ditto	711
1 Accountant	325
1 Chief Clerk	300
1 Senior ditto	140
2 Junior Clerks	100
1 Draughtsman Clerk	80
1 Messenger	52
Office-keeper	20

Mountjoy Male Prison.

1 Governor	£400
1 Deputy-Governor	200
1 Clerk	100
1 Protestant Chaplain	110
1 Roman-Catholic Chaplain	170
1 Presbyterian Chaplain	40
1 Medical Superintendent	150
1 Apothecary	150
1 Steward	100
1 Head Schoolmaster	100
2 Principal Warders	70
3 Schoolmasters	60
3 Hospital Warders	52
1 Hall Porter	52
1 Gate Porter	52
6 First Class Warders each	52

13 Second Class Warders	each	£42
1 Smith Warder		60
1 Messenger		42
5 Watchmen		42
1 Cook		42
1 Assistant Cook		42
1 Fireman		42

Mountjoy Female Prison.

1 Superintendent	£200
1 Steward and Accountant	150
1 Protestant Chaplain	100
1 Roman-Catholic Chaplain	100
1 Assistant ditto	100
1 Presbyterian Chaplain	40
1 Medical Attendant	150
1 Deputy-Superintendent Matron	65
1 Head Schoolmistress	70
2 Schoolmistresses	50
1 Hospital Matron	50
2 Principal Matrons.	50
17 Class Matrons	45
20 others	£30 to 52

Philipstown Convict Prison.

1 Governor	£350
1 Deputy-Governor	180
1 Medical Attendant	200
1 Protestant Chaplain	60
1 Roman-Catholic Chaplain	130
1 Steward	90
1 Clerk of Works	120
1 Head Schoolmaster	70
1 Chief Warder	80
8 Warders	52
6 Trades Warders	45
1 Principal Warder	60
5 Warders	52
12 Warders	42
15 Warders	30

Smithfield Prison.

1 Superintendent	£200
1 Protestant Chaplain	70

1 Roman-Catholic Chaplain	£75
1 Presbyterian Chaplain	20
1 Physician	125
1 Apothecary	23
1 Lecturer	150
1 Clerk and Registrar	65
4 Warders	52
1 Watchman	30

Lusk Branch Prison.

1 Roman-Catholic Chaplain	£30
1 Principal Warder	80
8 Warders	from £30 to 52

Spike Island Prison.

1 Local Inspector	£300
1 Governor	350
1 Protestant Chaplain	90
1 Roman-Catholic Chaplain	200
1 Assistant ditto	100
1 Presbyterian Chaplain	120
1 Protestant Chaplain, Fort Camden	40
1 Roman-Catholic ditto, ditto	80
1 Protestant Chaplain, Fort Carlisle	40
1 Roman-Catholic ditto ditto	80
1 Medical Superintendent, Spike Island and Fort Camden	250
1 Medical Superintendent, Fort Carlisle	50
1 Steward	100
1 Steward's Clerk	60
2 Governor's Clerks	£65 and 100
1 Chief Warder	100
1 Head Schoomaster	80
4 Schoolmasters	£55 and 60
4 Principal Warders	60 to 65
118 Warders	30 to 52

INSPECTORS OF PRISONS, IRELAND.

LIMITS OF AGE FOR CANDIDATES.

<i>Clerks</i>	18 to 25
<i>Messengers</i>	20 to 35

COURSE OF EXAMINATION PRESCRIBED.

Clerks.—1. Writing from Dictation. 2. Arithmetic (including Vulgar and Decimal Fractions). 3. Correspondence. 4. *Précis*.

Messengers.—1. Writing from Dictation. 2. Arithmetic (elementary).

SALARIES.

2 Inspectors	£935
First Clerk	230
Second Clerk	140
Messenger	53

REGISTRAR GENERAL'S OFFICE.

The primary business of this department is to record all the births, deaths, and marriages in England and Wales, in order to furnish the means of tracing the descent of property; of calculating the expectation of life, and the laws of mortality; and of ascertaining the state of disease, and the operation of moral and physical causes on the health of the people, and the progress of the population. The office of the Registrar-General was first established in 1836, by the Registration Act 6 & 7 Wm. 4, which was amended by the 1 Vic. c. 22, and several important duties have been imposed upon the Registrar-General by several subsequent Acts. Of these may be mentioned the custody of non-parochial registers, which are preserved, with great care, in spacious vaults, perfectly fire-proof; the certifying of Nonconformist places of worship, the register of which is kept at the General Register Office; the preservation and indexing of copies of the registers of marriages solemnized before British Consuls abroad, and of marriages celebrated in India; the execution of the provisions of the Compulsory Vaccination Act; and the preparation of returns showing the mortality in certain towns and localities. The Registrar-General is also required to take the decennial census, which was previously entrusted to independent Commissioners. The local Superintendent Registrars, who act in subordination to the Registrar-General, are of course very numerous, and are generally clerks to Poor Law Boards of Guardians; and returns are obtained from the clergy of the Established Church, the registering officers of Quakers, the secretaries of Jewish synagogues, &c. All these details thus obtained are inscribed in carefully prepared alphabetical indexes, are classified, digested, and preserved for record and easy reference. Besides the elaborate Annual Report laid before Parliament, a

weekly report relating to the Metropolis is compiled every Wednesday, from the returns received on the preceding Monday. This office has been so well organized, and works so satisfactorily, that the sphere of its operation increases yearly, and it is probable that with increase of duties its staff will have to be increased.

Paying by piece-work is a part of the system here introduced. The transcribers perform their task by piece-work, under the superintendence of the salaried clerks, by whom errors are corrected, and charged against the transcribers. This plan has been found most favourable to prompt, accurate, and economical execution. The Corresponding Branch of the General Register Office is specially charged with the duty of examining into the appointments and qualifications of Superintending Registrars, Registrars of Births and Deaths, and Registrars of Marriages, and the Deputies of these officers. In this branch, also, the Register is kept of Buildings registered for marrying, under the Marriage Act, and also the Register of Nonconformist places of worship. The Statistical Branch is principally devoted to the preparation of statistical details in the annual, quarterly, and weekly reports, &c. There is also the Account Branch.

PATRONAGE AND PROMOTION.

The Registrar-General is appointed under the Great Seal, on the recommendation of the Secretary of State for the Home Department, who is the Minister charged with the superintendence of the office. The Lords of the Treasury nominate the clerks and other employés. The Chief Clerk acts as Office Registrar and Secretary, and he has charge of the department in the absence of the Registrar-General. The "Superintendents are selected from the entire establishment, without reference to any consideration except that of superior qualification;" and the Inspectors are likewise promoted from this establishment, if candidates are forthcoming possessed of the requisite qualifications. The rule is general here, that in every case of promotion, when a vacancy occurs, "the services and qualifications of each individual in the class below is to be carefully investigated, and the most eligible selected, without regard to mere seniority, except when the merits and qualifications of the candidates are equal." Periodical increases are not granted, except upon the written certificate of the superior officers; and the conduct, abilities, and merits of each employé is carefully noted in a book kept for that purpose.

LIMITS OF AGE FOR ENTRANCE.

Clerks 17 to 24
Indexers, Transcribers, Statistical Abstractors, and Sorters, 17

But Indexers and Transcribers may be admitted up to 30, provided they were under 25 when originally appointed. The service must, however, have been continuous.

Office-keepers and Messengers 25 to 35

COURSE OF EXAMINATION PRESCRIBED.

Clerks.—1. Writing from Dictation. 2. Arithmetic (including Vulgar and Decimal Fractions). 3. English Composition. 4. *Précis*. 5. Geography. 6. English History.

Indexers, Transcribers, Statistical Abstractors, and Sorters.—1. Exercises designed to test Handwriting and Orthography. 2. Copying. 3. Arithmetic (elementary).

Office-keepers and Messengers.—1. Exercises designed to test Handwriting and Orthography. 2. Arithmetic (elementary).

SALARIES.

Registrar General	£1,200
1 Chief Clerk	£600, increasing £25 a year to 800
2 Inspectors of Registration	300, increasing 20 a year to 500
6 Superintendents (2 at £400, without annual increase; 2 at £400, increasing £20 a year to £500; and 2 at £500, increasing £20 a year to £600).	
12 Senior Clerks	£250, increasing £15 a year to 350
18 Assistant Clerks	160, " 10 " " 240
14 Junior Clerks	80, " 10 " " 150
3 Statistical Abstractors, partly task-work, partly day pay; average earnings	133
5 Transcribers, task-work and day pay	average 135
8 Indexers, task-work and day-pay; average earnings	130
7 Sorters of Transcripts, day pay, 5s. to 7s.; viz., after five years, 5s. 6d.; after 10 years, 6s.; after 15 years, 6s. 6d.; after 20 years, 7s.	
1 Office-keeper	120
7 Messengers	£60, increasing £2 10s. a year to 80

OFFICE—Somerset House, W.C. Regular Hours of Attendance, 10 to 4; Saturdays, 10 to 1.

GENERAL REGISTER OFFICE, IRELAND.

LIMITS OF AGE FOR ADMISSION.

Clerks, Transcribers, and Sorters 18 to 25

COURSE OF EXAMINATION PRESCRIBED.

Clerks, Transcribers, &c.—1. Writing from Dictation. 2. Arithmetic (including Vulgar and Decimal Fractions). 3. Correspondence. 4. Précis. 5. Geography of the British Isles.

SALARIES.

1 Registrar-General	£800
1 First Clerk	250
4 Junior Clerks	£90, increasing to 150
1 Messenger	52

OFFICE—Henrietta-Street, Dublin. Hours of Attendance, 10 to 4.

GENERAL REGISTER OF BIRTHS, &c., SCOTLAND.

LIMITS OF AGE FOR ADMISSION.

<i>Clerks, Transcribers, and Sorters</i>	17 to 25
<i>Indexers</i>	17 to 30

COURSE OF EXAMINATION OF CANDIDATES.

Clerks.—1. Exercises designed to test Handwriting, Punctuation, and Orthography. 2. Arithmetic (including Vulgar and Decimal Fractions). 3. Calculation of Percentages. 4. English Grammar. 5. Correspondence. 6. Précis, and the Preparation of Schedules.

Transcribers, Sorters, and Indexers.—1. Exercises designed to test Handwriting and Orthography. 2. Copying. 3. English Composition.

SALARIES.

Registrar-General	£400
Secretary	300
Superintendent of Statistics	250
Chief Clerk	150
Senior Clerk	140
3 Junior Clerks, average	100
1 Inspector of Registers	200
2 District Examiners	200
5 Ditto	150
1 Ditto	100

[The District Examiners have allowances for travelling expenses.]

REGISTRAR OF FRIENDLY SOCIETIES.

Several Acts of Parliament have been passed relating to Friendly Societies, which were consolidated and amended in 1850, and made permanent in 1855. Under these Acts, three Registrars of Friendly Societies have been appointed—one for *England*, one for *Scotland*, and one for *Ireland*—who hold their offices during the pleasure of the Commissioners for the Reduction of the National Debt. They must be Barristers, for England and Ireland; and for Scotland Advocates of seven years' standing. The Commissioners for the Reduction of the National Debt have the patronage of this office.

SALARIES.

<i>England</i> .—Registrar (future Registrars to have £800)	£1,000
First Clerk	300
2 Second Clerks	120
2 Temporary ditto	£83 between them.
1 Messenger	£70 to £75
<i>Scotland</i> .—Registrar	150
(Allowance for a Clerk, £50.)	
<i>Ireland</i> .—Registrar	150
(Allowance for a Clerk, £50.)	

PUBLIC RECORDS AND STATE PAPER OFFICE.

The safe custody, preservation, and arrangement, for all useful national purposes, of Records and State Papers, ancient and modern, is a duty every country owes to itself and to the civilised world. Up to a recent period our Records and State Papers were not preserved with that care, and in that order, which they ought, and had no proper repository. They were scattered about in divers insecure places, left in charge of various persons not responsible for their safe keeping, and there was no method or management in relation to them. The Public Records of England are most copious and valuable, and they furnish the most authentic data for the history of our country since the Norman invasion. The ancient documents and papers recording the proceedings of the Legislature, the courts of justice, and public transactions generally, begun to be collected about the beginning of the twelfth century, and form a series, though not without some broken links, of chronicles and vouchers from that time to the present. Previous to 1837 they

were left to the mercy of several guardians, some over at the Chapter House, Westminster, some in the Tower, some in Carlton Ride, and some elsewhere. In that year an Act was passed for the establishment of an office for the safe keeping of the Public Records; and the custody, preservation, general arrangement, calendaring, cataloguing, and indexing were committed to the Master of the Rolls. To him the accumulating records above twenty years old are now from time to time delivered, and he is charged to make arrangements for their safety and classification, and for the admittance of the public to inspect them, and make searches and extracts from them. In this office and its branches are now preserved all rolls, records, writs, books, proceedings, decrees, bills, warrants, accounts, and papers of a public nature; and they may be inspected by the public for a small fee, of 1s. a day for reference; and by literary men who give proof that they go there for purely literary purposes, gratis. Likewise all treaties, conventions, diplomatic correspondence, and minutes of negotiations, &c. The Secretary of State gives directions for the compiling of such catalogues, calendars, and indexes, as he thinks desirable; and he orders the publication of them and of such records as he considers necessary for public information. In the last official report on this establishment it is stated "that the public records, accompanied by the State papers and Government archives, now united to the Department of the Public Records, constitute the backbone of our civil, ecclesiastical, and political history; but their value is equally great for the investigation of those special and collateral subjects without which the mere knowledge of public or political affairs affords but a small portion of the information needed for elucidating the march of history and the mutations and progress of society."

PATRONAGE.—The Master of the Rolls has the appointment of the Deputy Keeper. The Home Secretary used to appoint to the State Paper Offices; but the whole establishment under the Deputy Keeper is now in the patronage of the Treasury. The Master of the Rolls, with the sanction of the Secretary of State, can appoint gentlemen to calendar, and prepare historical documents for publication.

LIMITS OF AGE FOR ENTRANCE.

Clerks 17 to 30.

COURSE OF EXAMINATION PRESCRIBED.

Clerks.—1. Exercises designed to test Handwriting and Orthography. 2. Arithmetic (including Vulgar and Decimal Fractions).

3. Book-keeping by Single Entry. 4. Précis. 5. Geography.
6. History of England. 7. Latin (translation). 8. French (translation).

The Master of the Rolls directs that candidates be well tested by requiring them to write text hand, round hand, and running hand (the latter without lines), and also what is usually called *printing*. Their orthography must also be well tested. Candidates must likewise prove that they are conversant with the leading incidents of the history of England, particularly its chronology.

SALARIES.

Deputy Keeper . . .	£800, increasing £50 a year to	£1,000
Secretary	600 „ 25 „	700
3 First Class Assistant Keepers (seniors)	£400, increasing £20 a year, to	600
3 First Class ditto (juniors)	£400, increasing £20, to	500
4 Second Class Assistant Keepers (seniors)	£250, increasing £15 a year, to	400
4 Second Class ditto (juniors)	£250, increasing £15 a year, to	350
20 Clerks	£100, increasing £10 a year to	200
55 Messengers and Workmen at Tower, Rolls' Chapel and House, State Paper Office, and New Repository	(average)	65
7 Housekeepers and Female Servants	(average)	30

CHIEF OFFICE—Rolls Yard, Chancery Lane, E.C. Hours of Attendance, 10 to 4.

INSPECTORS OF FACTORIES, MINES, AND COLLIERIES.

By several statutes passed in the present and preceding reigns which regulate the labour carried on in Factories, Print-works, Mines, and Collieries, the Secretary of State is empowered to appoint Inspectors, and Sub-Inspectors, to see that the regulations enacted by Parliament are observed, and to take measures for the punishment of offenders against them. Those regulations refer principally to the employment of children and females, to over-work, to sanitary precautions, such as whitewashing walls, &c., to fencing off dangerous machinery, to the performance of certain acts when machinery is in motion, to the payment of wages at public houses.

and, in short, to the commission of acts prohibited by Statute as dangerous to life and morals, or to the omission of any precautions ordered to be taken to guard against accidents. Those Inspectors and Sub-Inspectors are appointed to visit, inspect, inquire, and report upon the condition and working of the Factories, Print-works, Mines, and Collieries, &c., under their charge. In special cases they report specially and immediately, and in general they make their reports to the Secretary of State periodically. They are also required to be acquainted with the mode of proceeding in cases of summary jurisdiction before Justices of the Peace, and to be able to lay and support informations before magistrates in petty sessions for offences against the Factory Laws.

The existing Colliery Inspection Act will expire after August, 1860, and it is the intention of the Government to prepare a measure of greater efficiency for the prevention of accidents, enforcement of sanitary precautions, the better regulation of juvenile labour, &c.; and it is likewise contemplated to extend the operation of the Act to Ironstone Mines.

PATRONAGE.

Inspectors, and Sub-Inspectors, &c., of Factories, Mines, and Collieries and Coal Mines, are appointed by the Secretary of State for the Home Department.

LIMITS OF AGE FOR CANDIDATES.

Sub-Inspectors of Factories, 25 to 40. No limits fixed for Inspectors of Mines.

COURSE OF EXAMINATION PRESCRIBED.

Sub-Inspectors of Factories.—1. Exercises designed to test Hand-writing and Orthography. 2. Arithmetic (including Vulgar and Decimal Fractions). 3. English Composition. 4. Précis. 5. Geography. 6. English History. 7. Latin, or one Modern Foreign Language. 8. Elements of Political Economy.

In examinations which are not competitive, the exercises in Languages are restricted to translation.

The Inspectors state that no special qualifications are required for the office of Sub-Inspector of Factories; on the contrary, experience has proved that the worst Sub-Inspectors have been those who are conversant with the Factory System, as mill-owners, &c. Good general information, a knowledge of the world, a liberal education, and tact and discretion, are the chief requisites in a candidate. He should likewise be able to make himself master of the

history of the Factory System, and of the provisions of the Statutes which it would be his duty to see enforced.

No examination of the Inspectors of Mines has been yet fixed.

SALARIES.

3 Inspectors of Factories (including travelling expenses and contingencies)	£1,000
1 Inspector (who is also Inspector of Prisons for the Northern District) including travelling expenses as Factory Inspector	200
Allowance to one Inspector to cover travelling expenses attending the increased duties imposed on him by the addition of Ireland to his district	100
5 Sub-Inspectors of Factories	350
10 Ditto ditto (Sub-Inspectors have allowances of travelling and personal expenses.)	300
Clerk of Factory Office	£200 to 300
Messenger	70
1 Inspector of Mines	700
Travelling and incidental expenses	100
12 Inspectors of Coal Mines.	600
Travelling, &c. allowances, average per year	200

OFFICE—Whitehall (Home Office).

THE STATIONERY OFFICE.

The purpose of this office is to purchase stationery from the manufacturers and wholesale dealers for all the public departments, and supply it as required, and to see to the proper and economical binding of books, ruling, printing, and lithographing of papers, &c., used in the public service. The extent of its operations, and the multiplicity of its details, may be judged from the fact that the stationery, printing, and binding account of the various departments of the State amounts to half a million a year. The patronage to all the situations in this office is exercised by the Lords of the Treasury.

LIMITS OF AGE FOR CANDIDATES.

Ordinary Clerks, from 17 to 25. *Other Parties*, 19 to 40.

COURSE OF EXAMINATION PRESCRIBED.

1. Exercises to test Handwriting and Orthography. 2. Arithmetic (including Vulgar Fractions). 3. English Composition.

SALARIES.

Controller	£1,000, rising £40 a year to £1,200		
Chief Clerk	550, increasing 25 a year to	700	
5 First Class Clerks .	370	20	500
8 Second "	260	15	360
7 Third "	160	10	250
7 Fourth "	90	10	150
2 Examiners of Printer's Accounts . . . }	400	20	500
1 Examiner of Binding Accounts . . . }	300	15	450
1 Assistant ditto . . .	200	10	300
1 Examiner of Paper . .	300	15	450
2 Assistant ditto . . .	200	10	300
1 Receiver of Printed Forms }	100	10	200
6 Warehousemen—First Class . . . }	120	4	150
7 Ditto, Second Class . .	80	3	110
2 Messengers	70	2	80

Several extra persons are engaged as required by the Controller, at day-pay.

OFFICE—Story's Gate, Westminster, S.W. Regular Hours of Attendance, 10 to 4.30.

There is a Branch Office in Dublin, but no separate establishment. Some of the above have charge of the Dublin Branch.

THE CIVIL SERVICE COMMISSION.

The establishment of this Commission, which has greatly changed the old mode of admission to Government Offices, and which will most probably revolutionize the ancient system of appointments altogether, dates from the 21st of May, 1855; when an Order of Her Majesty in Council was issued regulating the admission of persons to the Civil Service of the Crown. A great cry having been raised against what was called the "abuse of patronage"

"nepotism," "jobbing," "favouritism," &c., and allegations having been made in Parliament that persons were constantly appointed to public situations for which they were utterly unqualified, physically, educationally, and morally; it was resolved to try the experiment of a Board of Examiners, and three Commissioners were named (one of whom, Mr. Edward Romilly, soon after resigned) to make provision for testing, according to fixed rules, the qualifications of the young men who may from time to time be proposed to be appointed to the junior situations in any of Her Majesty's Civil establishments; and the Commissioners are empowered to appoint Assistant Examiners and others to aid them in performing their commission. This Order in Council is so important as the foundation of their authority, that it is necessary to quote its main clauses.

"And it is hereby ordered, that all such young men as may be proposed to be appointed to any junior situation in any department of the Civil Service, shall, before they are admitted to probation, be examined by, or under the direction of the said Commissioners; and shall receive from them a Certificate of Qualification for such situation. And it shall be the duty of the Commissioners in respect of every such candidate, before granting any such Certificate as aforesaid,

- "1st. To ascertain that the candidate is within the limits of age prescribed in the department to which he desires to be admitted;
- "2nd. To ascertain that the candidate is free from any physical defect or disease which would be likely to interfere with the proper discharge of his duties.
- "3rd. To ascertain that the character of the candidate is such as to qualify him for public employment; and,
- "4th. To ascertain that the candidate possesses the requisite knowledge and ability for the proper discharge of his official duties."

"The rules applicable to each department under each of the above heads should be settled, with the assistance of the Commissioners, according to the discretion of the chief authorities of the department; but, except that candidates for admission to any of the junior situations in any branch of the Civil Service will be required to obtain Certificates of Qualification as aforesaid, such Examining Board shall not make any alteration in respect to the nomination or appointment of candidates by those who are or may be charged with the duty of nomination and appointment. After the candidate has passed his examination, and received his Certi-

ificate of Qualification from the Commissioners, he shall enter on a period of probation; during which, his conduct and capacity in the transaction of business shall be subjected to such tests as may be determined by the Chief of the Department for which he is intended; and he shall not be finally appointed to the Public Service, unless upon satisfactory proofs of his fitness being furnished to the Chief of the Department after six months' probation."

"And it is lastly hereby ordered, that in case the chief of any department considers it desirable to appoint, to any situation for which there are no prescribed limits of age, a person of mature age, having acquired special qualifications for the appointment in other pursuits, such person shall not in virtue of this Order be required to obtain any certificate from the said Commissioners in order to obtaining such appointment; but the Chief of the Department shall cause the appointment of any person not previously examined to be formally recorded as having been made on account of special qualifications."

Since its creation, the Civil Service Commission has gone on extending its basis, and bringing, as vacancies occur, the several departments of the State within the scope of its authority. Departmental examinations no longer suffice. All junior employes must obtain the certificates of the Commissioners.

From the commencement of the Commission to the 31st of March, 1859, the number of candidates nominated to situations to which the Order in Council applied, was 8,938, and the number actually examined was 7,371. Certificates were granted in 4,514 cases, and refused in 1,717.

To carry out the competitive principle to its utmost practical extent, is the desire of the Commissioners, and in all their Reports they urge the advantages of unlimited competition, and recommend the plan of at least nominating a great many candidates for each vacant situation, and of holding large combined examinations for many places in different departments at the same time, so as to give the prizes to the best men of the whole number nominated. They tested the competitive principle in their own office, when there were 26 candidates for one Junior Clerkship of £100 a-year, with an annual increase up to £200—23 of these candidates having actually undergone examination. They also tested it for Writerships in the India Office, and whenever they can they endeavour to give the competitive principle full play. On this point in their Third Report they say:—

"In reporting upon the competitive examinations which have taken place under our superintendence, we feel it to be our duty to

avow our continued conviction that the selection of persons for junior situations in the Civil Service by competitive examinations, combined with the proper conditions as to age, health and character, and with the check of a period of probation, and with promotions by merit from class to class, is the best mode of providing for the public service."

In competitive examinations, the Commissioners endeavour to give due weight to strictly practical acquirements, such as Arithmetic, Writing, Spelling, English Composition, and the framing a Précis, as contradistinguished from scholastic acquirements, such as Latin, Modern Languages, History, Mathematical Science, &c.

In cases in which a candidate already in the service—having undergone a departmental examination before the date of the Order in Council—is nominated to another junior situation in the same department, a report is accepted (in lieu of a fresh examination) from the department, certifying his age, health, and character, and that he possesses the requisite knowledge and ability for the proper discharge of the duties of the office to which he is appointed.

Competitive examinations are held in Dublin, Edinburgh, and other large towns distant from the metropolis; and in order to save candidates the expense of coming to London, the Commissioners send down to the place where the competitive examination is to be held an experienced clerk (in Dublin and Edinburgh there are permanent examiners) conversant with the subjects and practice of their examinations, and thoroughly to be relied on. He receives the candidates, distributes to them the examination-papers, remains in the room during the whole period allowed for the examination, collects the answers of the candidates, and brings them to London for the consideration and decision of the Commissioners. This arrangement, the Commissioners report, works very satisfactorily.

PATRONAGE.—The Commissioners (two at present, both unpaid) are appointed by the Crown, and hold their offices during pleasure. They nominate candidates for their own office, but, as has been stated, the competition for these situations is virtually unlimited.

LIMITS OF AGE FOR CANDIDATES.

<i>Clerks</i>	18 to 25
<i>Messengers and Porters</i>	21 to 35

But for candidates who have been previously in the public service, the maximum limit now is considered as extended to five years beyond the ordinary limit, provided the candidate was, when he first entered the service, under the maximum limit fixed for the situation to which he seeks admittance, and has since served continuously.

COURSE OF EXAMINATION PRESCRIBED.

Clerks.—1. Exercises designed to test Handwriting and Orthography. 2. Arithmetic (including Vulgar and Decimal Fractions, Square Root, and the use of Logarithms). 3. English Composition. 4. Précis (involving the preparation and digest of Tabular Statements). 5. Geography. 6. History of England. 7. Latin. 8. French, or another Modern language.

Office-keeper, Messenger, and Porter.—1. Exercises designed to test Handwriting and Orthography. 2. Arithmetic (elementary).

SALARIES.

2 Commissioners (unpaid).			
1 Secretary			£800
1 Registrar	£400, increasing £50 a-year, to	700	
3 Senior Clerks	200	15	300
3 Junior „	100	10	200
1 Office-keeper			100
2 Messengers	£60, increasing £2 10s. a-year, to	80	
1 Porter and Messenger	60	2 10s.	80
3 Law Stationers' Clerks		at 40s. a-week each.	
Assistant Examiners, in London, Dublin, Edinburgh, and the Provinces, are employed as required, receiving among them			
			£2,500

OFFICE—Dean's Yard, Westminster, S.W. Hours of Attendance, 10 to 5; on Saturdays, 10 to 1.

COPYHOLD, INCLOSURE, AND TITHE COMMISSION.

The Tithe Commission was established in 1836, to provide the means for an adequate Commutation and Compensation for Tithes, and to confirm and enforce agreements for the payment of annual Rent-charges in lieu of Tithes. The Copyhold Commission was established in 1841, to provide the means for adequate Compensation for the Rent, Fines, and Heriots payable to Lords of Manors in respect of lands of copyhold and customary tenure, &c., and was placed by Act under the direction of the Tithe Commissioners. The Inclosure Commission was established in 1845, to facilitate the Inclosure and Improvement of all Lands subject to any rights of common; to provide Remedies for the incomplete execution of powers of inclosure under Local and General Inclosure Acts; and

168 COPYHOLD, INCLOSURE, AND TITHE COMMISSION.

to make inquiries and awards. The Inclosure Commissioners were subsequently, by 9 & 10 Vic. c. 101, appointed Drainage Commissioners, to execute the Act for the Improvement of Land by Works of Drainage in Great Britain. In 1851, the duties of the Tithe and Copyhold Commissioners were consolidated by Act. The Commissioners make annual reports of their proceedings.

PATRONAGE.—The Commissioners are appointed by the Secretary of State for the Home Department; and they have the appointment of their Assistant Commissioners, their Secretary, and the Clerks and other employés on their establishment.

LIMITS OF AGE FOR ADMISSION.

<i>Clerks</i>	18 to 25
<i>Permanent Draughtsmen</i>	— to 30

COURSE OF EXAMINATION PRESCRIBED.

Clerks.—1. Writing from Dictation. 2. Arithmetic (including Vulgar and Decimal Fractions). 3. Correspondence.

Permanent Draughtsmen.—1. Writing from Dictation. 2. Arithmetic (including Vulgar and Decimal Fractions). 3. Correspondence. 4. Land Surveying. 5. Plan Drawing.

In this office much of the mechanical work is paid for by piece or time. The most deserving of those employed on that work are, upon vacancies, promoted to clerkships, provided they are duly qualified and pass an examination.

SALARIES.

3 Commissioners	£1,500
1 Resident Assistant Commissioner	800
1 Board Clerk	681
5 Clerks of the 1st Class	£300, increasing £20 a year to 500
7 Ditto „ 2nd „	10 „ 10 „ 300
5 Surveyors and Assistant Surveyors	average 245
1 Record Keeper	£150, increasing £10 a year to 200
1 Assistant „	100 „ 5 „ 150
1 Office-keeper	100
1 Housekeeper	30
3 Messengers	average 76

There are 4 Draughtsmen employed in the Survey Department with average pay of £257. There are also 2 Assistant Copyhold and Tithe Commissioners, who have allowances and travelling expenses of about £350 each.

There are several Assistant Inclosure and Drainage Commissioners and Inspectors and Surveyors engaged; but their number is not fixed, and they are not paid by salary.

OFFICE—3, St. James's Square, S.W.

LOCAL GOVERNMENT ACT OFFICE.

This office was established by virtue of an Act passed in 1858, to amend the Public Health Act 1848, and to make provision for the local government of towns and populous places. The General Board of Health, constituted under the first act, having been abolished, the Secretary of State was empowered to appoint from time to time such Officers, Clerks, and Servants as might be required for the purposes of this Act, and at his pleasure to remove any such Officers, Clerks, or Servants; and the Commissioners of the Treasury were empowered to fix the salaries and allowances of such Officers, Clerks, and Servants. The Local Government Act Office was thereupon established in lieu of the abolished General Board of Health.

The Home Secretary nominates to all vacancies in this office, and appoints such Inspectors and others as may be necessary to make inquiries and see to the execution of the provisions of the Act. The Medical Officer formerly attached to the General Board of Health is now Medical Officer of the Privy Council, and appointed by the Lord President.

No Limits of Age for entrance, and no Qualifications for candidates, have yet been fixed.

SALARIES.

Secretary	£1,000
Chief Inspector	1,000
2 Inspectors.	800
(The Inspectors have likewise allowances for travelling and personal expenses.)	
3 Clerks	average 355
Draughtsman	250
Office-keeper	100
2 Messengers	75

OFFICE—Richmond Terrace, Whitehall.

PUBLIC WORKS LOAN COMMISSION.

The duty of this Commission is to examine and report to the Treasury on applications for Loans for Works of public utility. The Treasury nominates for the vacant situations.

LIMITS OF AGE FOR CANDIDATES.

Clerks 18 to 25

COURSE OF EXAMINATION FOR CANDIDATES.

Clerks.—1. Exercises designed to test Handwriting and Orthography. 2. Copying from Manuscripts. 3. Arithmetic (including Vulgar and Decimal Fractions).

SALARIES.

Secretary	£1,000
Solicitor	350
Assistant Secretary	350
Accountant	350
Clerk	200
Office-keeper, £90; Messenger, £60; Housekeeper, £50; Lodge-keeper, £10.	

OFFICE—South Sea House, Threadneedle-street, E.C. Hours of Attendance, 10 to 4.

COMMISSIONERS IN LUNACY, ENGLAND.

Eleven Commissioners have the supervision of Lunatic Asylums, and are charged with the protection of lunatics in England and Wales. Six are paid, and five are unpaid.

The Lord Chancellor exercises the patronage of this office.

LIMITS OF AGE FOR CANDIDATES.

Clerks 25 to 35

COURSE OF EXAMINATION FOR CANDIDATES.

Clerks.—1. Exercises designed to test Handwriting and Orthography. 2. Copying from Manuscripts. 3. Arithmetic (elementary). 4. Correspondence. 5. *Précis*.

SALARIES.

3 Commissioners (Medical)	£1,500
3 Commissioners (Legal)	1,500
1 Secretary	800
6 Clerks	200
Messenger	60

OFFICE—Whitehall-place, S.W. Hours of Attendance, 10 to 4.

LUNACY BOARD, SCOTLAND.

COURSE OF EXAMINATION FOR CANDIDATES.

Clerks.—1. Exercises designed to test Handwriting and Orthography. 2. Arithmetic (including Vulgar and Decimal Fractions). 3. Correspondence. 4. Book-keeping by Single Entry.

SALARIES.

2 Commissioners	£1,000
2 Deputy ditto	500
Secretary	500
Clerk	150
Extra Clerk	100
Messenger	52

(The Commissioners are allowed travelling expenses, £1,000 each).

INSPECTORS OF LUNATIC ASYLUMS, IRELAND.

LIMITS OF AGE FOR CANDIDATES.

<i>Clerks</i>	18 to 25
<i>Messengers</i>	20 to 35

COURSE OF EXAMINATION FOR CANDIDATES.

Clerks.—1. Writing from Dictation. 2. Arithmetic (including Vulgar and Decimal Fractions). 3. Correspondence. 4. *Précis*.

Messengers.—1. Writing from Dictation. 2. Arithmetic (elementary).

SALARIES.

2 Inspectors	£900
First Clerk	220
Second ditto	110
Office-keeper, £30; Messenger, £52.	

(The Inspectors have travelling expenses and allowances, about £240 each.)

PATENT OFFICE.

The Patent Law Amendment Act, 15 & 16 Vic., c. 83, which abolished the old Patent Office, constituted the Lord Chancellor, the Master of the Rolls, the Attorney and Solicitor-General for England, the Lord-Advocate and Solicitor-General for Scotland, and the Attorney and Solicitor-General for Ireland, Commissioners of Patents and Inventions; and the present office was established in lieu of the ancient one. Large compensations and fees to the Law Officers of the Crown and their Clerks were awarded under the Act. The Lord Chancellor exercises the patronage of this establishment.

No Limits of Age for candidates, or Qualifications, are yet fixed.

SALARIES.

Clerk of the Commissioners	£600
Chief Clerk	493
5 Clerks	£133 to 299
Superintendent of Specifications	1,000
Chief Clerk in Superintendent's Office	350
First and Second Clerks	284
Third Clerk	224
Fourth Clerk	153
5 other Clerks	123
Curator of Museum of Patented Inventions at Kensington	300
Mechanical Assistant to ditto	80
Secretary to the Superintendent of Museum	200

OFFICE—Southampton Buildings, Chancery Lane, W.C. Hours of Attendance, 10 to 4.

ECCLESIASTICAL COMMISSION FOR ENGLAND.

This Commission, composed of a large body of prelates and laymen of distinction—the Archbishops and Bishops of England and Wales, the Lord Chancellor, the First Lord of the Treasury, the Home Secretary, the Chancellor of the Exchequer, the Lord Chief Justice of England, and several other high functionaries and eminent public men—was constituted a corporation by 6 & 7 Wm. IV., to regulate ecclesiastical revenues, to make arrangements for a proper distribution of episcopal duties, and to devise plans for adjusting parishes, and otherwise providing for the efficiency of the Established Church. By several subsequent statutes, the powers and functions

of the Commissioners were extended; and in 1850, three Commissioners were appointed, styled the "Church Estates Commissioners," who are now the responsible officers of the Ecclesiastical Commission. The First, and Second, Church Estates Commissioners are appointed by the Queen, by letters patent, during pleasure; and the salary of the First Commissioner is fixed by the Act at £1,200, and he is declared capable of sitting in Parliament. The Third Commissioner is appointed by the Archbishop of Canterbury during his pleasure; and the salary of the third Commissioner is fixed by the Act at £1,000. The two salaried Commissioners are declared Joint-Treasurers, and the estates and property of the Commission are vested in them. With these three Estates Commissioners, two members out of the general body of the Ecclesiastical Commissioners annually elected are associated; and the five, to all intents and purposes, arrange the business of the corporation.

The Secretary, Clerks, and other officers, are appointed by the Commissioners.

LIMITS OF AGE FOR ENTRANCE.

<i>Senior Clerks</i>	21 to 35
<i>Junior Clerks, and Temporary Clerks</i>	16 to 25

Candidates who have previously been in the public service are eligible for Junior Clerkships until they have attained the age of 30, provided they were under 25 when they entered the public service, and have served continuously.

COURSE OF EXAMINATION PRESCRIBED.

Clerks.—1. Exercises designed to test Handwriting and Orthography. 2. Arithmetic (including Vulgar and Decimal Fractions). 3. English Composition. 4. Précis. 5. Geography. 6. History. 7. Latin. 8. French, or one other language.

In examinations which are not competitive, the exercises in Languages are restricted to translation.

SALARIES.

First Estates Commissioner	£1,200
Second ditto (unpaid)	
Third ditto	1,000
Secretary	1,000
4 First Class Clerks	£400 to 500
9 Second „ „	200 „ 300
15 Third „ „	80 „ 150

4 Temporary Clerks	£
3 Messengers	80
1 Office-keeper	40

OFFICE—11, Whitehall-place, S.W. Hours of Attendance, 10 to 4.

CHARITABLE TRUSTS COMMISSION FOR ENGLAND AND WALES.

This Commission was instituted in 1853, to superintend and see to the proper management and disposal of property left in trust for public Charities. There are four Commissioners, one unpaid and three paid; and all sales and exchanges of Charity Lands, &c., must be approved by the Commission. The establishment of the Charity Commission comprises, besides the Chief Clerk and an Accountant (who is at the head of an important department of the office), and a Record-keeper, three classes of clerks. The first class have to be selected almost exclusively for their proficiency in legal knowledge, or their acquaintance with the practice of the Courts and public offices; and three out of seven are Barristers-at-law. The Clerks of the second class, nine in number, have to be selected for similar qualifications; except those attached to the Accountant's department. Legal knowledge, or experience acquired in the offices of professional persons or in public offices, and ability to distinguish and abstract the material parts of legal instruments, to read ancient documents, &c., are very advantageous to candidates for entrance into this office. The Commissioners exercise the patronage of nomination, promotion, and appointment.

LIMITS OF AGE FOR ENTRANCE.

<i>First and Second Class Clerks</i>	21 to 35
<i>Junior Clerks</i>	18 to 30

COURSE OF EXAMINATION PRESCRIBED.

Clerks.—1. Exercises designed to test Handwriting and Orthography. 2. Arithmetic (including Vulgar and Decimal Fractions). 3. English Composition. 4. Précis. 5. Two at least of the following:—(a) Latin or a Modern Foreign language; (b) English History; (c) Elementary Mathematics.

In examinations which are not competitive, the exercises in Languages are restricted to translation.

SALARIES.

Chief Commissioner	£1,500
2 Commissioners	1,200
1 Commissioner (unpaid)	
Secretary	600
5 Inspectors	800
Chief Clerk	£500, increasing £20 a-year, to 700
Accountant	400 " 20 " 600
Record-keeper	200 " 10 " 300
7 First Class Clerks	300 " 15 " 500
8 Second " " 	160 " 10 " 280
10 Third " " 	90 " 10 " 150
Office-keeper and Housekeeper (united)	120
2 Messengers	£60 to 80

OFFICE—York Street, St. James's Square, S.W. Hours of Attendance, 10 to 5.

EMIGRATION OFFICE.

The Government Emigration Board, or Colonial Land and Emigration Commission, have the management of the funds voted by Parliament or remitted by the various Colonies for the purposes of Emigration; and it is their duty to superintend the selection and despatch of such emigrants as may be wanted, to inspect the vessels, and otherwise assist and protect emigrants.

The Secretary of State for the Colonies exercises the patronage of this office. There were formerly three Commissioners, but there are now only two.

LIMITS OF AGE FOR ENTRANCE.

<i>Permanent Clerks</i>	18 to 25
<i>Temporary Clerks</i>	17 to 45

An Extra Clerk would not be ineligible on the score of age for an appointment on the Establishment up to the age of 35 years, provided he had been admitted as an Extra Clerk before the age of 25, and had served continuously.

COURSE OF EXAMINATION PRESCRIBED.

Permanent Clerks.—1. Writing. 2. Arithmetic (including Vulgar and Decimal Fractions). 3 Précis.

Temporary Clerks.—1. Exercises designed to test Handwriting and Orthography. 2. Elementary Arithmetic. 3. Correspondence.

Government of which he is a member. He appoints to the few situations in his office.

No limits of Age for candidates have yet been fixed, nor any course of Examination.

SALARIES.

Lord Privy Seal	£2,000
Chief Clerk	400
Private Secretary	150
Assistant Clerk	120

OFFICE—New Street, Spring Gardens, S.W. Hours of Attendance, 10 to 3.

DUCHY OF LANCASTER.

The Duchy of Lancaster is vested in the Crown, and the property appertaining to it belongs to the Queen,—the revenues of this appanage to Majesty forming no part of the hereditary revenues ceded for the term of life in lieu of the Civil List on the accession of the Sovereign. It is managed by a Council, and the gross revenue derived from the Duchy, lands, &c., amount to about £40,000; but the salaries and cost of management are extremely large, and the net income retained to the Privy Purse from it seldom exceeds £20,000. The Chancellor of the Duchy and County Palatine has usually, though not always, a seat in the Cabinet, and the office, which has no onerous duties attached to it, is generally filled by a Statesman of ability, who is thus enabled to devote his time and talents to Government measures of legislation. There are about sixty persons on the establishment of the Duchy, receiving among them £18,527. The Chancellor's salary is £2,000 a year. There are a Vice-Chancellor, who has £600 a year; and a Receiver-General, who has £878—the latter almost, if not entirely, a sinecure. There are, also, an Auditor, who has £200; and the Clerk, Secretary, and Registrar, who has £1,342—the latter an efficient officer, who does the principal part of the work. Under the Clerk, Secretary, and Registrar, there are four Clerks, with average salaries of £428. There are, the Solicitor, with £300; the Surveyor, who has several deputies, with £500; two Attorney-Generals, one for the County Palatine, and the other for the Duchy of Lancaster; fifteen Receivers, and twenty-three Stewards. Connected with the Duchy, there are several ancient, but now unnecessary and ridiculous offices, such as Axe-bearer, with a salary of £200 a year, &c. The patronage is exer-

cised by the Chancellor, subject to the Royal pleasure, and it includes the presentation to fifty livings, and the appointment of the Judge of the County Court of the Preston district.

OFFICE—Lancaster-place, Strand, W.C. Hours of Attendance, 10 to 4.

THE DUCHY OF CORNWALL.

The Duchy of Cornwall was created in 1337, and settled by patent on the eldest son of the reigning Sovereign. The Prince of Wales is Duke of Cornwall by right of birth, and its large revenues arising from lordships, manors, boroughs, mines, and other property are his private estate. During the Prince's minority the Duchy is managed by a Council as trustees. The Duke of Cornwall is Governor of the county, and appoints the Lord Lieutenant and Sheriffs. The mining trade of the Duchy is under the separate jurisdiction of the Stannary Court, of which the Lord Warden and the Vice-Warden are the heads. The net revenue of the Duchy returned to the use of the Prince is about £40,000 a year. The chief offices of the Duchy are Chancellor and Keeper of the Great Seal, the Lord Warden of the Stannaries and Chief Steward of the Duchy, the Attorney-General, the Surveyor-General, the Auditor, and the Receiver.

OFFICE—Buckingham Gate, S.W. Hours of Attendance, 10 to 4.

THE HERALDS' COLLEGE.

The Heralds' College is an ancient institution, empowered to grant armorial bearings and register armorial additions, &c. The Duke of Norfolk is Hereditary Earl Marshal and the head of the Corporation, which is composed of three Kings-at-Arms, six Heralds-at-Arms, and four Pursuivants-at-Arms. The officers of the Heralds' College receive small salaries as part of the Royal Household, but their emoluments are chiefly from fees and allowances. They enter as Pursuivants, and they are appointed by the Crown on the Earl Marshal's nomination.

OFFICE—Doctors' Commons.

HOUSEHOLD OF THE LORD LIEUTENANT OF IRELAND.

The Queen's Deputy, or Viceroy, usually styled the Lord Lieutenant, maintains a Court and Royal Establishment in the Irish capital. He is appointed under the Great Seal of the United Kingdom, and is assisted by a Privy Council and Officers of State. He has power to pardon criminals, or commute their sentences, and to grant the honour of Knighthood. He recommends grants of money and titles of honour to the consideration of the Queen and the Treasury. The appointments of Privy Councillors, Judges, Law Officers, Governors of Ports, Bishops and Deans, are reserved for the Crown, but the Lord Lieutenant is otherwise entrusted with the whole patronage in Church and State. No new office is created without his opinion; no appointment reserved for the Queen is made without his advice and recommendation; and he has the free gift of all the places left at his disposal.

Practically the Government of Ireland is under the control of the Administration of the day, and the Home Secretary is virtually the Minister responsible for the affairs of Ireland. The Lord Lieutenant goes out of office with the Government of which he is a member.

SALARIES.

Lord Lieutenant-General, and General Governor . . .	£20,000
Private Secretary (including allowance for Clerks) . . .	829
4 Aides-de-Camp to Lord Lieutenant	162
Steward to the Household	506
Comptroller	414
Chamberlain	200
Gentleman Usher	200
Gentleman in Waiting	185
2 Gentlemen at Large	129
Master of the Horse	200
Surgeon to the Household	100

Office of Arms.

Ulster King-at-Arms	£200
Cork Herald, Salary and allowance for Clothing . . .	31
Athlone Pursuivant, Salary and allowance for Clothing . .	21
Keeper of Records at the Record Tower	200

Chaplain to the Castle of Dublin	£185
Organist and Master, including £148 for six singing boys	240
Keeper of the Chapel	98
State Porter of Dublin Castle	62

The Chief Secretary to the Lord Lieutenant of Ireland is the executive officer, and with him rests the exercise of the power and patronage committed to the Lord Lieutenant. He has an office in London as well as in Dublin, and manages the Irish business with the Parliament and the Government. He is sometimes a member of the Cabinet, but always goes out of office with the Ministry of which he is a member. The offices in immediate connection with the Chief Secretary's are those of the Inspector-General of Prisons, Directors of Convict Prisons, and Inspectors of Lunatic Asylums.

<i>Clerks</i>		18 to 25
<i>Messengers</i>		20 to 35

Clerks.—1. Writing from Dictation. 2. Arithmetic (including Vulgar and Decimal Fractions). 3. English Composition. 4. Correspondence. 5. Précis. 6. Geography. 7. History.

Clerks in Fines and Penalties Office.—1. Exercises designed to test Handwriting and Orthography. 2. Arithmetic (including Vulgar and Decimal Fractions). 3. Book-keeping by Double Entry. 4. English Composition. 5. Geography.

Messengers.—1. Writing from Dictation. 2. Arithmetic (elementary).

Chief Secretary to the Lord Lieutenant of Ireland . . . £4,000
(Also £425, allowance for fuel.)

Under-Secretary	1,900
(Also £375, allowance for fuel.)	

Chief Clerk and Clerk of the Council	£700, increasing to	850
2 Clerks of the 1st Class	500	650
5 Ditto 2nd „	300	450
8 Ditto 3rd „	90	280

PAYMASTER OF CIVIL SERVICES OFFICE, IRELAND. 181

Private Secretary to Chief Secretary (including lodging allowance £120)	£420
Private Secretary to Under Secretary (additional to salary as Clerk)	150
Superintendent of Messengers and Office-keeper	230
8 Messengers from £60, rising to	100
1 Hall Porter	60

OFFICE—Dublin Castle.

LONDON BRANCH—"THE IRISH OFFICE."

Drawer of Government Bills	£500
Office-keeper	120
2 Messengers, 1 at £120 ; 1 at £90.	

OFFICE—19, Whitehall.

One of the Clerks from the Dublin Office attends here during the Session.

PAYMASTER OF CIVIL SERVICES OFFICE, IRELAND.

LIMITS OF AGE FOR CANDIDATES.

<i>Clerks</i>	16 to 22
(The Junior Clerk in the Record Branch is not to be under 18)	
<i>Messengers</i>	20 to 35

COURSE OF EXAMINATION FOR CANDIDATES.

Clerks in Pay Office.—1. Writing from Dictation. 2. Arithmetic (including Vulgar and Decimal Fractions). 3. Book-keeping.

Clerks in Record Office.—1. Writing from Dictation. 2. Arithmetic (including Vulgar and Decimal Fractions). 3. Surveying. 4. Book-keeping. 5. Irish and English History. 6. Latin. 7. French.

In examinations not competitive, the exercises in Languages are restricted to translation.

Messengers.—1. Writing from Dictation. 2. Arithmetic (elementary).

OFFICE—Dublin Castle. Hours of Attendance, 10 to 4.

SALARIES.

Paymaster of Civil Services		£1,000
Principal Clerk and Cashier		700
2 Accountants	£500, increasing to	600
1 Assistant do.	350	450
5 Assistant Clerks	200	350
7 Junior "	90	180
Housekeeper		92
2 Messengers, one £74; and one £60; increasing to £75.		

Public Record Branch.

Assistant Keeper of Records	£400, increasing to	£550
Assistant Clerk	150,	300
Messenger		60

BOARD OF PUBLIC WORKS, IRELAND.

SALARIES.

Chairman (including £500 for Superintendence of General Valuation)		£1,500
Deputy-Chairman		1,000
Commissioner		984
Secretary and Registrar	£600, increasing £20 a-year to	700
Chief Clerk	400	500
3 First Class Clerks	300	400
5 Second " "	from £210 to	250
6 Third " "	140	150
Accountant	£600, increasing £20 a-year, "	700
Assistant Accountant	400	500
Cashier		375
Assistant Cashier		240
3 First Class Book-keepers and Clerks		335
4 Second " "	£184 to	240
5 Third " "	140	156
Temporary Clerk detached as Pay Clerk		110
Architect		800
2 Surveyors of Buildings	£300 to	350
2 Draughtsmen		122
2 Third Class Clerks		112
4 Clerks of Works	from £160 to	180
Engineer		800

ECCLESIASTICAL COMMISSIONERS FOR IRELAND. 183

Engineer and Valuator (Temporary)	£800
Inspecting Engineer	500
Solicitor (including £550 for salaries to clerks)	2,350
2 Inspecting Commissioners of Fisheries	595
(Travelling expenses and incidents, extra).	

AGRICULTURAL AND EMIGRATION STATISTICS
OFFICE, IRELAND.

This Office, for the collection and compilation of Agricultural and Emigration Statistics in Ireland, is under the superintendence of the Registrar-General for Ireland. The Lord Lieutenant exercises the patronage of the establishment.

No limits of Age or Qualifications have been fixed.

SALARIES.

Chief Clerk	£240
2 Senior Clerks	170
Several Temporary Clerks, and others engaged in compiling General Tables, collecting Emigration Statistics, &c. . .	

OFFICE—Henrietta Street, Dublin.

ECCLESIASTICAL COMMISSIONERS FOR IRELAND.

These Commissioners, Prelates, and high State Dignitaries, appoint their own officers. There is one paid Commissioner.

No fixed limits of Age or Qualifications for entrance.

SALARIES.

Paid Commissioner	£1,000
Secretary	600
Treasurer	500
First Clerk	220
18 Travelling Clerks	£80 to 175
5 Inspectors of Church Works	130 to 160
Architect	500
Book-keeper	300
Hall Porter	55
Office-keeper	36

OFFICE—Upper Merrion Street, Dublin.

REGISTRY OF DEEDS OFFICE, IRELAND.

This Office was established in 1708, by an Act to provide for the registry of all deeds, conveyances, and wills, in Ireland. Subsequent Acts regulated and extended the business, which has recently much increased, particularly during the operation of the Incumbered Estates Commission, and since the establishment of the Land Estates Court. The Clerks in this office were, previous to 1857, appointed by the Registrar, and paid according to taskwork. But in 1857 the Office was re-organized, and Salaries, with graduated scales and classifications, as in other Government Offices, were assigned by the Treasury, which thereupon assumed the right of nominating and appointing to the vacant situations. In November this year (1859), it was found necessary, in consequence of the increased business, to add considerably to the Staff of the establishment; and the Second and Third Classes were augmented by the absorption of a portion of the Transcribing Class, and by the introduction of 18 Junior Clerks selected in a competitive examination.

LIMITS OF AGE FOR ENTRANCE.

Clerks 17 to 25

COURSE OF EXAMINATION PRESCRIBED.

Clerks.—1. Writing from Dictation. 2. Copying. 3. Arithmetic (elementary). 4. English Composition.

SALARIES.

Registrar	£1,200
First Assistant do.	£600, increasing by £25 a-year, to 700
Second " "	500 " 25 " 600
2 Clerks of First Class	260 " 15 " 400
15 " Second do.	150 " 10 " 250
52 " Third do.	90 " 5 " 130
Transcribing Class	52 " £2 12s. " 78

OFFICE—Henrietta Street, Dublin. Hours of Attendance, 10 to 4.

CONSTABULARY, IRISH.

The Irish Constabulary is, in point of organization, the best regulated, and the most military force of the kind in the United Kingdom. It therefore presents opportunities, in the position of

its commissioned officers, for the establishment of young men of ability in very desirable situations. The office of Sub-Inspector affords sufficient remuneration to maintain any one used to the habits of a gentleman, and is moreover attractive, from the fact that the uniform of such officers is very similar to that of an Infantry officer of the line. The promotions are, subsequently, to the office of Inspector, and eventually to that of County Inspector. The Sub-Inspectorships are much sought after; and as a first step, it is necessary to obtain the appointment of Cadet, which leads to it. These are got through nomination by the Irish Government for examination, which is usually competitive, and has reference to physical as well as mental qualifications. When two candidates are nearly equal in the literary examination, the preference is always given to the one who is physically superior. When a Cadet has passed, he has to serve for some time at the Constabulary in Phoenix Park, Dublin, and there to become thoroughly initiated into his important duties, drill, &c., from whence he is eventually sent to a Country district, where he is provided with barracks, horse, and horse allowance, and occupies very much the position of a Military officer on Detachment. The appointments, or nominations for examination, are given both by the Lord Lieutenant and Chief Secretary for Ireland. An arrangement has long existed, under which the Lord Lieutenant fills every third vacancy, by the appointment of a son of a Constabulary officer, or the promotion of a Head Constable (a rank corresponding to that of a Serjeant-major in the army), the nomination in both cases being made by the Inspector-General.

LIMITS OF AGE FOR CANDIDATES.

<i>Inspector-General's Office</i> :—	<i>Clerks</i>	18 to 25
" "	<i>Messengers</i>	20 to 35
<i>Receiver's Office</i>		18 to 25
<i>Cadets of Constabulary</i>		18 to 24

COURSE OF EXAMINATION PRESCRIBED.

Inspector-General's Office.—Clerks.—1. Exercises designed to test Handwriting and Orthography. 2. Arithmetic (including Vulgar and Decimal Fractions). 3. English Composition. 4. Précis. 5. Geography.

Messengers.—1. Writing from Dictation. 2. Arithmetic (elementary).

Receiver's Office.—1. Exercises designed to test Handwriting and Orthography. 2. Arithmetic (including Vulgar and Decimal Fractions).

tions). 3. Book-keeping by Double Entry. 4. English Composition. 5. Geography.

Cadets of Constabulary.—1. Exercises designed to test Hand-writing and Orthography. 2. Arithmetic (including Vulgar and Decimal Fractions, and Percentages). 3. English Composition. 4. Geography (especially that of Ireland).

SALARIES.

1	Inspector-General	£1,500
2	Deputy Inspectors-General	800
2	Assistant ditto	500
1	Receiver	800
1	Paymaster	300
1	Surgeon	300
1	Veterinary Surgeon	100
5	County Inspectors, 1st Rate	298
22	Ditto 2nd „	250
8	Ditto 3rd „	220
6	Sub-Inspectors	180
77	Ditto 1st Rate	150
77	Ditto 2nd „	120
83	Ditto 3rd „	100
53	Head Constables, 1st Rate	60
226	Ditto 2nd „	50
1646	Constables (Infantry)	36
5	Ditto	40
47	Ditto (Mounted).	38
325	Ditto (Acting)	30
8068	Sub-Constables, 1st Rate	28
245	Ditto Mounted	29
866	Ditto 2nd Rate (Dismounted)	24
326	Ditto	24

QUEEN'S AND LORD TREASURER'S REMEMBRANCER'S OFFICE, SCOTLAND.

LIMITS OF AGE FOR CANDIDATES.

Clerks 18 to 28.

COURSE OF EXAMINATION FOR CANDIDATES.

Clerks.—1. Exercises designed to test Handwriting and Orthography. 2. Arithmetic (including Vulgar and Decimal Fractions.) 3. English Composition. 4. Geography. 5. English History. 6. Latin, or one Modern Foreign language. (In examinations not competitive, the exercises are restricted to translation.)

SALARIES.

Queen's and Lord Treasurer's Remembrancer	£1,250
Chief Clerk	550
8 Clerks	£80 to 450
2 Doorkeepers	60

LORD LYON OFFICE.

The Lyon King-at-Arms	£555
6 Heralds	25
6 Pursuivants	£16 13s. 4d.

BIBLE BOARD, SCOTLAND.

Secretary to Bible Board	£600
Law Agent	240

FISHERY BOARD, SCOTLAND.

This Commission (established under the provisions of the Act 48 Geo. III., cap. 110, and 10 and 11 Vic., cap. 91,) is for the superintendence of the British White Herring Fisheries. The Commissioners exercise the patronage of their establishment.

LIMITS OF AGE FOR CANDIDATES.

<i>Clerks</i>	17 to 25
<i>Fishery Officers</i>	21 to 30

COURSE OF EXAMINATION PRESCRIBED.

Clerks.—Exercises designed to test Handwriting and Orthography. 2. Arithmetic (first four Rules and Rule of Three). 3. Book-keeping by Single Entry. 4. Correspondence.

Fishery Officers.—Exercises designed to test Handwriting and Orthography. 2. Arithmetic (the first Four Rules and Cask Measurement). 3. Correspondence.

SALARIES.

Secretary	£594
First Clerk	350
3 Clerks	£80, £110, and 150
Messenger	60
General Inspector, Leith	310
Assistant ditto, Greenock	160
24 Fishery Officers at different Stations	£70 to 180
Commander of the "Princess Royal" Cutter	200
Naval Superintendent	100

[OFFICE—Royal Institution, Edinburgh.

TRINITY HOUSE.

This is a Corporation to which has been granted by charter, and delegated by statute, several important matters of administration relating to Naval affairs. It is charged with superintendence of the Lighthouses on our coasts, the Pilotage and Ballastage of the coasts and harbours of the United Kingdom, with the enforcement of certain laws regulating Seamen on board British vessels, and the examination and licensing of Pilots for the navy. The Corporation elects its own members, which are thirty-one Elder Brethren, (eleven honorary and twenty working) and as many Younger Brethren as may be deemed desirable. The Younger Brethren are selected by ballot from Masters of vessels in the British service, and as vacancies occur in the working body of the Elder rank, are chosen to fill the seats of Elder Brethren. The Corporation divides itself into Six Committees entrusted with the management of accounts; collecting dues, examining and admitting pilots and masters in the navy; ballasting of the Thames; superintendence of lighthouses; and claims for maintenance upon its charity from poor disabled seamen, their widows, and orphans. The greater portion of its net income is applied by the Corporation to the last indicated benevolent object.

The Patronage of this Corporation rests with the Master and Deputy-Master, who appoint the clerks and officers on the establishment.

The establishment consists of a Secretary, an Assistant Secretary, 5 Senior Clerks, 4 Assistant Clerks, 9 Junior Clerks, 1 Accountant, 1 Pension Clerk, 3 Pilotage Clerks, 2 Clerks of Estates, &c.

OFFICE—Tower Hill, E.C. Hours of Attendance, 10 to 4.

THE BANK OF ENGLAND.

The Bank of England, though a great National establishment, is not a public, but a private office; that is, it is not under the direction of the Government. It will nevertheless be useful to state a few particulars with respect to its working staff, the salaries, mode of appointment, &c.

The Bank of England establishment consists of between 700 and 800 employés. Junior Clerks are admissible between the ages of 17 and 25 years. At 17 they receive £50 a year, and advance

£10 a year until they are 21 years of age, when they receive £100 a year. After 21 years all are advanced £5 annually for eight years, and subsequently £8 per annum, till they arrive at the maximum of £250 in the ordinary class of Clerks, and £300 as Principal Clerks. The Agencies at the Branches are the highest prizes of the Clerks. At Liverpool and Manchester the Agents have £2,000 a year each; at Birmingham £1,700; all with house, coals, &c. Every clerk upon entering the Bank of England is obliged to insure his life for a certain sum for the benefit of his widow, orphans, or representatives, and the Directors maintain a Provident or Benevolent Fund for the benefit of the widows of the employés of the Bank. The Clerks, &c., of this establishment have pensions to the extent of two-thirds of salary given to them when they are past work; they have a month's vacation, with casual holidays extending to about five weeks during the year; and they have allowances for extra work on their ordinary time of employment, being from 9 till half-past 3, or till the balancing of their respective day books. There are in addition 80 or 90 porters on the establishment. The patronage rests with the Governor and Directors, who appoint to the vacant situations; but, at the annual elections of Clerks, one-sixth of the vacancies are reserved for the sons of clerks at the discretion of the Governors.

PENSIONS, OR SUPERANNUATION ALLOWANCES.

To those who meditate entering the Public Service, the certainty of a provision for old age, a competency when worn out with the fatigues and cares of office, is a powerful inducement; and the disadvantage of present small and, in many cases, insufficient salaries, is overlooked in the prospective advantage of having some respectable retiring annuity secured for the decline of life. Hitherto this question of Superannuation Allowances to Civil servants of the Crown has been in a most anomalous state—a state full of startling injustice and gross incongruities. Those who entered the service before August, 1829, could claim a much better scale than those who entered after that date, while those who could only claim the lesser scale of retiring pension were obliged to pay a tax of 5 per cent. on their salaries when over £100 a year, or of $2\frac{1}{2}$ per cent. when under £100 a year, as a forced contribution in aid to the State—as a sort of premium to assure their future annuities. To render the injustice more iniquitous, great Ministers and Officers of State, Diplomats, Judges, and other highly-paid and appointed functionaries, were altogether exempt from the imposition of the superannuation tax on their salaries, while their pensions were calculated on the highest ordinary scale, or were granted in full under special Acts of Parliament, or under Orders in Council, or other extraordinary authority. Thus, while the favoured and fortunate few, with their thousands a year, could retire on full pay, the unfavoured and unfortunate many, with small incomes, could never calculate on more than two-thirds of the amount of their salary at the close of life, although they had had part of their salary inexorably confiscated on each pay-day under the pretext of keeping up “The Superannuation Fund.”

That “Fund” was a delusion—it existed only in imagination; the money levied was swept into the general Exchequer, and was spent as fast as it was received. However, there is an end to the nefarious imposition. The Superannuation Tax was, by Act of Parliament, repealed in 1857: and thus this, as it has been well designated, “gigantic swindle” has been abolished; and in April, 1859, the laws of superannuation affecting Civil servants of the State were simplified and considerably amended, and the entire permanent Civil Service put on a uniform system.

This last Act, 22nd Vict. cap. 26, which received the Royal assent on the 19th April, 1859, while saving all already in the service from prejudice, secures to every one who enters in future, who comes within the definition of “persons who have served in an established

capacity in the permanent Civil Service of the State," and whose conduct has been good, a clear right to ten-sixtieths (or one-sixth) of his salary after ten years' service, and to one-sixtieth in addition for every year's service afterwards till the completion of forty years, when he will be entitled to forty-sixtieths (or two-thirds) of his last salary.

It provides, also, that at sixty years of age any one, although still unimpaired in faculties, who wishes, may retire on the pension he has earned; and it authorises special, or Good-Service pensions, to be awarded by the Treasury to those who have rendered eminent and particularly distinguished service, to the amount of the full salary.

It provides, likewise, special annual allowances, by way of compensation, in cases of removal, for purposes of re-organization of establishment or abolition of offices, and in cases of incapacity for further services occasioned by severe bodily injury received in the discharge of public duty, or of mental or bodily infirmity, before the completion of the ten years' service.

It moreover provides, that the pensions of persons holding positions requiring professional or other peculiar qualifications, may be computed for a period of twenty years beyond their actual service, although that service may be less than ten years. Also, that a Civil servant, if transferred from an office entitling him to pension to another which does not confer such title, shall receive the same superannuation allowance as if he had continued to hold the vacated appointment at the same rate of salary as when it was vacated.

The Superannuation Act 1859, is so important as an assurance to those who devote themselves to the public service—as part of the contract made between the State employé and the Crown—and is so universally applicable, that we quote those sections which guarantee the rights of persons who have entered since the 19th April, 1859, or who may hereafter enter :—

ORDINARY SCALE OF PENSIONS.

Section II. Subject to the exceptions and provisions hereinafter contained, the superannuation allowance to be granted after the commencement of this Act to persons who shall have served in an established capacity in the permanent Civil Service of the State, whether their remuneration be computed by day pay, weekly wages, or annual salary, and for whom provision shall not otherwise have been made by Act of Parliament, or who may not be specially excepted by the authority of Parliament, shall be as follows; (that is to say)—

To any person who shall have served ten years and upwards, and under eleven years, an annual allowance of ten-sixtieths of the annual salary and emoluments of his office :

For eleven years, and under twelve years, an annual allowance of eleven-sixtieths of such salary and emoluments :

And in like manner a further addition to the annual allowance of one-sixtieth in respect of each additional year of such service, until the completion of a period of service of forty years, when the annual allowance of forty-sixtieths may be granted ; and no addition shall be made in respect of any service beyond forty years :

Provided always, that if any question should arise in any department of the public service, as to the claim of any person or class of persons for superannuation under this clause, it shall be referred to the Commissioners of the Treasury, whose decision shall be final.

SPECIAL PROVISION FOR PROFESSIONAL OR PECULIAR SERVICES.

Section IV. It shall be lawful for the Commissioners of the Treasury from time to time, by an order or warrant, to declare that for the due and efficient discharge of the duties of any office, or class of offices, to be specified in such order or warrant, professional or other peculiar qualifications, not ordinarily to be acquired in the public service, are required, and that it is for the interest of the public that persons should be appointed thereto at an age exceeding that at which public service ordinarily begins ; and by the same or any other order or warrant to direct, that when any person now holding, or who may hereafter be appointed to such office, or any of such class of offices, shall retire from the public service, a number of years not exceeding twenty, to be specified in the said order or warrant, shall, in computing the amount of superannuation allowance which may be granted to him under the foregoing section of this Act, be added to the number of years during which he may have actually served ; and also to direct, that in respect to such office, or class of offices, the period of service required to entitle the holders to superannuation may be a period less than ten years, to be specified in the order or warrant ; and also to direct that, in respect to such office, or class of offices, the holder may be entitled to superannuation, though he may not hold his appointment directly from the Crown, and may not have entered the service with a certificate from the Civil Service Commissioners : provided always, that every order or warrant made under this enactment shall be laid before Parliament.

PENSIONS IN CASE OF INJURY IN DISCHARGE OF DUTY.

Section V. It shall be lawful for the Commissioners of the Treasury to grant to any person who, being the holder of an office in respect of which a superannuation allowance may be granted, but not having completed the period which would have entitled him to a superannuation allowance, is compelled to quit the public service by reason of severe bodily injury occasioned, without his own default, in the discharge of his public duty, a gratuity not exceeding three months' pay for every two years of service, or a superannuation allowance not exceeding ten-sixtieths of the annual salary and emoluments of his office.

PROVISION IN CASE OF MENTAL OR BODILY INFIRMITY FROM NATURAL CAUSES.

Section VI. It shall be lawful for the Commissioners of the Treasury to grant to any person who, being the holder of an office in respect of which a superannuation allowance may be granted, is constrained, from infirmity of mind or body, to leave the public service before the completion of the period which would entitle him to a superannuation allowance, such sum of money by way of gratuity as the said Commissioners may think proper, but so as that no such gratuity shall exceed the amount of one month's pay for each year of service.

PROVISION IN CASE OF ABOLITION OR RE-ORGANIZATION OF OFFICES.

Section VII. It shall be lawful for the Commissioners of the Treasury to grant to any person retiring or removed from the public service, in consequence of the abolition of his office, or for the purpose of facilitating improvements in the organisation of the department to which he belongs, by which greater efficiency and economy can be effected, such special annual allowance by way of compensation as on a full consideration of the circumstances of the case may seem to the said Commissioners to be a reasonable and just compensation for the loss of office; and if the compensation shall exceed the amount to which such person would have been entitled under the scale of superannuation provided by this act if ten years were added to the number of years which he may have actually served, such allowance shall be granted by special minute, stating the special grounds for granting such allowance, which minute shall be laid before Parliament; and no such allowance shall exceed two-thirds of the salary and emoluments of the office.

CERTIFICATES OF DILIGENCE AND FIDELITY FROM HEADS OF DEPARTMENTS REQUIRED.

Section VIII. It shall not be lawful for the Commissioners of the Treasury to grant the full amount of superannuation allowance which can be granted under this Act to any person not being the head officer or one of the head officers of a department, unless upon production of a certificate (signed by the head officer of the department, or by two head officers, if there be more than one), that he has served with diligence and fidelity to the satisfaction of such head officer or officers; and in every case in which any superannuation allowance is granted, after the refusal of such certificate, the minute granting it shall state such refusal and the grounds on which the allowance is granted.

EXTRAORDINARY PENSIONS FOR EXTRAORDINARY SERVICES.

Section IX. Provided, that it shall be lawful for the Commissioner of the Treasury to grant to any person any superannuation, compensation, gratuity, or other allowance of greater amount than the amount which might be awarded to him under the foregoing provisions, when special services rendered by such person, and requiring special reward, shall appear to them to justify such increase, but so that such allowance shall in no case exceed the salary and emoluments enjoyed by the grantee at the time of retirement, and the grounds of every such increase shall be stated in a minute of the Treasury, which shall be laid before Parliament; and it shall be lawful for the said Commissioners to grant to any person any such allowance of less amount than otherwise would have been awarded him where his defaults or demerit in relation to the public service appear to them to justify such diminution.

PENSIONS NOT CLAIMABLE UNDER SIXTY YEARS OF AGE WITHOUT MEDICAL CERTIFICATE.

Section X. It shall not be lawful to grant any superannuation allowance under the provisions of this Act to any person who shall be under sixty years, unless upon medical certificate to the satisfaction of the Commissioners of the Treasury that he is incapable, from infirmity of mind or body, to discharge the duties of his situation, and that such infirmity is likely to be permanent.

PERSONS UNDER SIXTY, THOUGH PENSIONED, LIABLE TO BE CALLED INTO ACTIVE SERVICE.

Section XI. Every person to whom a superannuation or compensation allowance shall have been granted before he shall have attained

the age of sixty years, shall, until he has attained that age, be liable to be called upon to fill, in any part of Her Majesty's dominions in which he shall before have served, any public office or situation under the Crown for which his previous public services may render him eligible; and if he shall decline, when called upon to do so, to take upon him such office or situation, or shall decline or neglect to execute the duties thereof satisfactorily, being in a competent state of health, he shall forfeit his right to the compensation or superannuation allowance which had been granted to him.

PERSONS TRANSFERRED FROM ONE SERVICE TO ANOTHER.

Section XII. And whereas it will be for the advantage of the public service that officers holding employments entitling them to superannuation allowances under this or other Acts shall be eligible for other public employments at home and abroad, without forfeiting their claims to such allowances,

Every officer already or hereafter to be transferred from employment entitling him to superannuation allowance to public employment under the Crown entitling or not so entitling him, shall be entitled, on his ultimate retirement from the public service, to the same allowance as if he had continued to hold the vacated appointment and at the same rate of salary as when the same was vacated; subject, nevertheless, to the conditions which would in that case have been applicable with respect to the grant of such allowance; provided that it shall be lawful for the Commissioners of the Treasury, in the case of officers transferred to governorships and lieutenant-governorships of colonies, and other high offices abroad, conferred for a limited period, to grant such superannuation allowance to such officers on the expiration of such term of service without a renewal of public employment; but any officer to whom such grant is made, while under the age of sixty years, shall be subject to the same liability to be called upon to fill office under the Crown, as herein provided concerning other persons under that age to whom like allowances are granted.

**PENSIONS TO BE FREE FROM ALL DEDUCTIONS EXCEPT
INCOME-TAX.**

Section XVI. All superannuations, compensations, gratuities, and other allowances granted, or hereafter under this Act to be granted, shall be paid to the persons entitled to receive the same without any abatement or deduction in respect of any taxes or duties whatever at present existing, except the tax upon property or income.

DEFINITION OF WHO ARE PERMANENT CIVIL SERVANTS OF THE STATE.

Section XVII. For the purposes of this Act, no person hereafter to be appointed shall be deemed to have served in the permanent Civil Service of the State unless such person holds his appointment directly from the Crown, or has been admitted into the Civil Service with a certificate from the Civil Service Commissioners; nor shall any person, already appointed to any office, be held to have served in the permanent Civil Service as aforesaid, unless such person belong to a class which is already entitled to superannuation allowance, or to a class in which, if he had been appointed thereto subsequently to the passing of this Act, he would, as holding his appointment directly from the Crown, or as having been admitted into the Civil Service with such certificate as aforesaid, have become entitled to such allowance; and no person shall be entitled to any superannuation allowance under this Act, unless his salary or remuneration has been provided out of the Consolidated Fund of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland, or out of moneys voted by Parliament.

PROFESSIONAL AND SPECIAL SUPERANNUATIONS.

By a Treasury Minute of the 14th June, Professional and other Special Offices are divided into Three Classes. To the first, Ten years' service; to the second, Seven; and to the third, Five are added, in computing the retiring allowances of the holders. The following Offices were classified in that Minute :—

First Class (Ten Years).

Under-Secretaries of State.
 Assistant-Secretary to the Treasury.
 Counsel for Drawing Bills.
 Solicitors to Public Departments.
 Police and Stipendiary Magistrates.
 Chief Commissioner of Police.
 Medical Officers attached to the Privy Council.
 Chairman of Directors of Convict Prisons.
 Inspector-General for Art.
 Director of the National Gallery.

Second Class (Seven Years).

Legal Assistants at Board of Trade.
 „ Colonial Office.
 „ Poor-Law Board, and other Departments.
 Directors of Convict Prisons.

198 **PROFESSIONAL AND SPECIAL SUPERANNUATIONS.**

Commissioners of Police.

Professors and Masters of the Royal Military College and similar establishments.

Medical Men employed in the Civil Service, and giving their whole time.

Inspectors of Mines, Factories, Coalmines, Anatomy, Constabulary, Prisons and Reformatories, Poor-Law.

Third Class (Five Years).

Government Chaplains of Convict Prisons.

Inspectors of Schools.

„ Art.

Translator at the Foreign Office.

The Treasury will add to the foregoing list, should they think fit.

PROOFS OF AGE, HEALTH, AND CHARACTER.

PROOFS OF AGE.

Candidates, born in England or Wales, subsequent to the 30th of June, 1837, should produce certificates from the Registrar-General of Births, &c., or his local officers. In ordinary cases this evidence will suffice. Any candidate who does not produce such certificate must account for its non-production, and must prove his age by evidence satisfactory to the Civil Service Commissioners. Other candidates should produce certificates of baptism, duly signed and in the regular form. When a baptismal certificate is not produced, satisfactory reasons for its non-production must be assigned and verified. When certificates of baptism specify the time of birth, and no suspicion of irregularity exists, further evidence will not be required. When a baptismal certificate does not specify the time of birth, or when no baptismal certificate can be procured, the best evidence that can be given of the date of birth must be obtained. In the case of Dissenters, the non-parochial register, deposited under the Act 3 & 4 Vic., cap. 92, with the Registrar-General, Somerset House, will be available. If evidence be offered by a Family Bible, or record, an extract therefrom must be made and subscribed by some credible and disinterested person, with the following form, of attestation:—

"This is a true extract from a Bible [*or other book, or document, as the case may be*] in the possession of _____ residing at _____, and the insertion therein of the date of the birth of _____ appears to have been made at the time indicated." [*Signed, with the profession of attester, place of abode, and date.*]

Should there be no record whatever of the date of birth, the evidence of some credible and disinterested person, who can speak as to the age of the candidate, must be obtained. Such person must make a solemn declaration in the statutory form before a magistrate, as to the date of birth, and as to the particular circumstances which enable him, or her, to speak to the fact.

PROOF OF HEALTH OF CANDIDATES.

Every person nominated to a situation, must produce a certificate, dated subsequently to the nomination, signed by a member of one of the Colleges of Physicians or Surgeons, or of the Apothecaries

Company, or a Medical Graduate of a University, in the following form:—

“I hereby certify that I have this day personally examined Mr. _____, proposed to be appointed to the junior situation of _____ in the department of _____; and that I believe him to be free from any physical defect or disease which would be likely to interfere with the proper discharge of his duties.” [*Signed, with professional title, address, and date.*]

Should there be any special circumstances they should be stated, with such explanations as may be necessary, before the words “and I believe him to be free, &c.,” and the certificate should proceed “under [*or notwithstanding*] the circumstances herein appearing, I believe him to be free,” &c.

CHARACTER OF CANDIDATES.

Persons who have been previously employed in any department of the public service, should without delay communicate the fact of their having been so employed. Those previously in the employment of private individuals, should name their last employer as one of their Referees. Those who have left school within two years before their nomination, should name their last schoolmaster as one of their Referees. All candidates must produce papers in the forms furnished, on each nomination. The counter-signatures of a justice of the peace, clergyman of the Established or Roman Catholic Church, or of a recognized minister of some other religious denomination, must be obtained when the Referees are not themselves justices of the peace, or ministers. No person is admissible to the same who has been guilty of offence against the Revenue Laws, or who has been dismissed from any other department of the public service, or who is not free from debt, proof of which must, when required, be furnished.

APPENDIX.

SPECIMENS OF EXAMINATION PAPERS.

The following Examination Papers on the most usual Subjects, will give Candidates an idea of the sort of Questions they will have to answer. These Papers contain easy questions intermixed with others of greater difficulty. The object is stated to be, to enable Candidates moderately acquainted with the subjects to show sufficient knowledge, and at the same time to afford an opportunity for the display of better acquaintance with the subjects where it has been acquired.

QUESTIONS IN GEOGRAPHY.

Set to Candidates for Clerkships in the Customs.

(Time allowed for Answering $2\frac{1}{2}$ to 3 Hours.)

1. Name the six northern counties of England, and the twelve counties of Wales, and state what is the capital town in each county.
2. Mention the most important towns on *either* the great Northern or Great Western Railway, stating in what counties they are, and for what they are famous respectively.
3. On the accompanying map of England insert the names of the seas, bays, and principal harbours of England; trace the course of the rivers Tyne, Mersey, Trent, and Severn; and mark the position of the counties of Devon, Cardigan, Norfolk, Monmouth, Cheahire, and Cumberland.
4. Name the principal lakes in Ireland and Scotland, and describe their situation as accurately as you can.
5. Describe as minutely as you can the position of the following places: Kertch, Sebastopol, Sweaborg, Shumla, Bomarsund, Kars, Varna, Silistria, Scutari.
6. Where are the following Islands, and to whom do they belong respectively: Jamaica, Ceylon, Mauritius, Cuba, Corfu, Malta, Trinidad, St. Helena?
7. Describe the course of four rivers either of France, Germany, or Spain.
8. Which are the highest mountains in Europe? Give approximately the height of some of them, and of any of the Scotch or English mountains.

ANOTHER.

1. Name in order the counties which a ship would pass in sailing from Liverpool to Southampton, and state what is the capital town in each county.
2. Mention the most important towns on *either* the Eastern Counties or the London and North-Western Railway, stating in what counties they are, and for what they are famous respectively.
3. On the accompanying map of England insert the names of the seas, bays, principal harbours, and headlands of England; mark the position of Cambridge, York, Birmingham, Swansea, Bangor, Keswick, P'linlinmon, the Peak, and the Malvern Hills; and trace the course of *one* of the main lines of railway from London, marking the most important stations on it.
4. Where are the following islands, and to whom do they belong respectively? Bermuda, Borneo, Isle of France, Van Diemen's Land, Alderney, Sicily, Zante, Hong Kong, Corsica, Arran.
5. On the accompanying map of France place Paris, Havre, Rouen, Marseilles, Bordeaux, Avignon, Lyons, Agincourt, Caen, Pau, and trace the course of the Soane, Loire, and Rhone.
6. State as nearly as you can the greatest length of England, Ireland, and Scotland, the number of square miles, and the population in each according to the last census.
7. Explain as accurately as you can the terms *latitude* and *longitude*, and what advantage arises from the use of them.

ANOTHER.

1. On the accompanying map of England, mark London, Dover, Cheltenham, Stafford, Plymouth, Carlisle, Falmouth, Portsmouth, Scarborough, Bristol, Yarmouth, Ingleborough, Manchester, Brighton, Windermere, Lincoln, Chester, Hull, Beachy Head, Great Orme's Head, Portland Bill; trace the course of the Severn, Ouse, Tyne, Trent, and Wye, and insert the names of the counties of which the boundaries are delineated.
2. Name the counties which would be crossed by a straight line drawn from Bristol to Carlisle.
3. Mention any spots in England or Wales celebrated either for beauty of scenery, or for historical associations; and describe minutely any one.
4. Describe any one of the routes from London to Edinburgh; naming the chief towns through which you would pass, and the chief objects of interest in each.
5. Mention the most important colonial possessions of Great Britain, and describe their position.
6. Write a geographical description of *any one* county of Scotland or Ireland, stating (as accurately as you can) its boundaries, physical features, chief products, and manufactures; its divisions (if any), principal towns and railways.
7. On the accompanying map of France insert the names of the places marked *, and of the principal bays, harbours, and headlands.
8. Enumerate the independent states of Europe, and their capital towns.

Set to Candidates for the Inland Revenue, and all other offices where Geography is required, with the exception of the Customs.

1. Of what use in geography are the terms latitude and longitude? Define a parallel of latitude. Estimate roughly the latitude and longitude of Calcutta, Mecca, Havannah, Botany Bay.

2. Name the counties—

(a) of Ulster.

(b) crossed by the Caledonian Canal.

(c) on the coast between Liverpool and Milford Haven.

Where are the Island Achil, Ben Nevis, Snowdon, Loch Corrib, Windermere, the rivers Arun and Derwent, the towns of Leeds, Paisley, Taunton, Limerick, and Dundee?

3. What cities in the British islands have a population of 100,000 and upwards? specify the principal coal and iron districts, and the chief seats of the cotton, linen, woollen, hardware, and earthenware manufactures.

How many languages are now spoken in the United Kingdom and its coast islands, and in what districts?

4. On a rough outline map of France mark the position of Bordeaux, Marseilles, Bayonne, Paris, Brest, the Loire, the Rhone, the forest of Ardennes, the Jura range.

5. Name the independent sovereigns belonging to the Germanic Confederation. In what part of Germany are the territories formerly belonging to the Elector Palatine and the King of Bohemia?

6. On a rough outline map of India mark the positions of Agra, Lahore, Cape Comorin, the Kistnah, the Godavery, Assam, the Run of Cutch.

On which side of the Himalayas are the sources of the Indus, the Ganges, the Brahmapootra?

7. Through what regions do the following rivers flow, and into what seas:—Amazon, Yellow River, La Plata, Niger, Lena, Murray, Amoor?

8. Name the loftiest mountain chains of the world, and state approximately their extreme heights. What ranges separate the valley of the Mississippi from the North Atlantic on one side and from the Pacific on the other?

9. Describe the positions, actual and relative, of New Guinea, Tahiti, the Sandwich Islands, the Marquesas, Valparaiso, New Zealand; and state the circumstances which promise to render the Sandwich Islands of great commercial importance.

ANOTHER.

1. On the accompanying map of Europe insert the names of the seas, islands, chief bays and headlands; trace the course of the Tagus, Tiber, Theiss, Don, Seine, Inn, Rhine, Dniester; and mark the position of Venice, Stockholm, Leghorn, Hamburg, Barcelona, Mount Vesuvius, Silistria, Dresden, Berlin, Munich, Copenhagen, Cape Trafalgar, Dantzic, Stuttgart.

2. On the accompanying map of _____ insert the names of the principal bays, harbours, rivers, and headlands, and of eight of the most important towns.

C. _____

3. Name in order the countries and the most important towns through which a traveller would pass in going from _____ to _____, and mention any objects of special interest he might see.
4. What is meant by an isthmus? Describe the position of any isthmuses you remember.
5. Describe the position of the following straits, mentioning the countries which they separate :—
Behring's Straits, Straits of Messina, Pentland Frith, Torres Strait, Lancaster Sound, Straits of Malacca, Davis Strait, Palk Strait, the Cattegat.
6. Name the chief rivers of Asia, mentioning the countries they flow through, and the seas into which they fall.
7. Write a geographical description of either _____ or _____, describing its physical features, boundaries, climate, productions, inhabitants, &c.
8. Describe as minutely as you can the position of the following places, and mention any circumstances of interest connected with any of them :—
Nijni Novogorod, Tiflis, Badajoz, Pompeii, Namur, Labuan, Chicago, Sierra Leone.

Set to Candidates for the Inland Revenue, and other Offices.

1. On the accompanying map of Europe insert the names of the seas, islands, chief bays, and headlands; trace the course of the Loire, Po, Drave, Rhone, Spree, Adige, Dnieper, Guadalquivir; and mark the position of Trieste, Palermo, Rotterdam, Nice, Vienna, Hanover, Pesth, Constantinople, Prague, Gallipoli, Corunna, Genoa, Cape St. Vincent, Athens.
2. On the accompanying map of Scotland or Ireland insert the names of the principal lochs, bays, harbours, rivers, and headlands, and of ten of the most important towns.
3. Name in order the countries and most important towns through which a traveller would pass in going from Paris to Vienna, and mention any objects of special interest he might see.
4. What is meant by a strait? Describe the position of any you remember, mentioning the countries which they separate.
5. Describe as accurately as you can the position of the Gulf of Mexico, Bight of Benin, Hudson's Bay, Barbadoes, Java, Loffoden Isles, the Pyrenees, Hindoo Koosh, and Rocky Mountains.
6. Name the chief rivers and lakes of North America, describing as well as you can the courses of the former, and mentioning the most important towns on their banks, and where they flow into the sea.
7. Write a geographical description of either Denmark or Switzerland, describing its physical features, boundaries, climate, productions, inhabitants, &c.
8. Describe as minutely as you can the position of the following places, and mention any circumstances of interest connected with any of them :—Ehrenbreitstein, Bunker's Hill, Komorn, Pitcairn's Island, Delhi, Toulon, Moulton, St. Jean d'Acre.

ANOTHER.

1. On the accompanying map of Europe insert the names of the seas, islands, chief bays, and headlands; trace the course of the Rhine, Ebro, Don, Volga, Tiber, Seine, and mark the position of Geneva, Rome, Berlin, Brussels, Adrianople, Stockholm, Badajos, Avignon, Turin, Naples, Madrid, Orleans, Copenhagen.
2. On the accompanying map of _____ insert the names of the principal bays, harbours, rivers, and headlands, and of ten of the most important towns.
3. Name in order the countries and most important towns through which a traveller would pass in going from _____ to _____, and mention any objects of special interest he might see.
4. What is meant by (1) an archipelago, (2) an isthmus? Describe the position of any you remember.
5. How is Bavaria affected by the Zoll-verein?
6. What is the nature of the commerce carried on in Bavaria?
Mention the most important commercial towns, and the chief articles of export and import.
7. Give an account of the constitution and government of Bavaria.
8. What number of troops does Bavaria furnish to the German Confederation? and what is the annual cost? and what is the law regarding military service?
Explain the nature of the *Landwehr*.
9. On the accompanying map insert the names of the territories of which the boundaries are traced, and mark the position of any important towns, and trace the course of any great rivers.
10. Enumerate the chief tributaries of the Danube (i. e. so much of it as runs through Germany), and the Rhine: and mention the chief towns on the banks of each.

Set for Unpaid Attachés in the United States.

1. On the accompanying map of North America indicate the principal mountain ranges, rivers and lakes, and the position of any ten large towns.
2. How do the regions into which America is divided by its mountain ranges differ in soil and vegetation? Where are the principal coal beds, and where are other minerals found? In what states are sugar, cotton, tobacco, wheat, rice, mainly produced?
3. Roughly estimate the population and its rate of increase. What are the causes of the rapidity of this rate? What is the proportion of slaves to whites in the Slave states? What Indian tribes still exist, and in what number?
4. What are the chief powers of Congress? What are the numbers and the qualifications of the senators, and the representatives? What are the powers of the President, and how is he elected?
5. What are the main divisions of the army, and the main quarters of each.

6. What provisions are made for religion and education ?
7. What are the principal fishing grounds of the Americans ? From what ports do the fishing vessels start ?
8. Enumerate the United States of America : distinguishing (1) the thirteen original states, (2) those in which slavery is prohibited.

Set for Unpaid Attachés in Holland.

1. On the accompanying map trace the S. and E. boundaries of Holland, and the course of the chief rivers and canals ; mark the position of Amsterdam, Rotterdam, the Hague, Utrecht, Luxemburg, Maastricht, Leuwarden, Middleburg, Bergen-op-Zoom, Leyden, Dort, Alkmaar, Bois-le-Duc.
2. Mention any peculiarities in the climate of Holland generally, and specially of the different provinces. What diseases are most prevalent.
3. Explain fully the terms, *polder*, *kieser*, *treckschuyt*, *dune*, *raad*.
4. In what proportions is the land divided into arable, pasture, and waste ? What is the average value and average rent of arable and of pasture lands respectively ? What kinds of tenure are in use ? What are the chief crops raised ?
5. What is the nature of the Dutch trade ? Mention the chief articles of export and import, and any peculiarities in their system of money dealing.
6. Give some account of the state of education in Holland : stating what proportion of population receives elementary education ; what each costs the country ; what their education comprises : what drawbacks exist to diminish the benefits which might be expected from it.
7. Sketch very briefly (with dates) the main facts in the history of Holland.
8. Give some account of the Government of Holland.
9. Mention any remarkable facts regarding the public revenues, and the provision for the poor.
10. What is the amount of the Dutch military force, and how is it raised ?

QUESTIONS IN HISTORY

Set to candidates for situations in the Customs Inland Revenue, and other offices in which English History is required.

HISTORY OF THE BRITISH EMPIRE.

In all cases dates should be given.

1. When did the Union take place between England and Scotland ? What were its terms ? What benefits has each country derived from it ?
2. Mention the most distinguished characters who lived in the reign of Elizabeth, and write a short account of any two of them.

3. Give an account of Wat Tyler's Rebellion ; of the Gunpowder Plot ; of the death of Charles I. ; the South Sea Scheme.
4. Give an account of the Star Chamber ; the Constitutions of Clarendon ; the Petition of Right ; the Habeas Corpus Act.
5. Mention the most remarkable names in the history of British India, and give an account of any two of them.
6. How did Gibraltar and Malta come into the hands of the English ?
7. Give a short account of the wars in Ireland in the reign of Henry II.
8. Mention the dates, the names of the commanders on each side, and the general results of the following battles :—
The Boyne, Copenhagen, Navarino, Mortimer's Cross, Vimeiro, Minden, Killiecrankie, Cape St. Vincent, Plassy.
Describe as minutely as you can the circumstances of any three of them.

ANOTHER.

1. What were the chief causes which led Henry V. to invade France ? Sketch briefly the events of the war which followed, the terms of the treaty which concluded it, and the results to England.
2. What do you know of Cranmer, Robert Bruce, Wilkes, John of Gaunt, Sir Walter Raleigh, Lord Nelson ?
3. What part did Henry VIII. take in the Reformation, and by what motives was he apparently actuated ?
4. Mention who were the parties engaged in the following battles, and which was victorious, and describe minutely the circumstances of any three of them :—Poitiers, Corunna, Edgehill, Navarino, Prestonpans, Barnet, Sedgemoor.
5. Enumerate the most distinguished men who lived in the time *either* of Charles I. or of Queen Anne : and write a *short* life of any two of them.
6. Under what circumstances, and by what right, did the following monarchs come to the throne of England :—Alfred, William the Conqueror, Lady Jane Grey, William III.
7. Narrate the circumstances under which the Saxons settled in England.
8. How did England acquire Malta, Gibraltar, Bombay, Heligoland ?

ANOTHER.

1. Sketch the character of Henry II., Henry VII., Queen Elizabeth, George I., Sir T. Moore, John Hampden, Algernon Sidney, the Marquis of Montrose.
2. State distinctly the claims asserted by Edward IV. and his rivals, respectively, to the throne of England.
3. Write an account of the principal events in the reign of *either* Richard III. or Queen Mary.
4. In whose reign did the following insurrections take place ? What were the objects of the insurgents, and what success did they meet with ? Wyatt's, Jack Cade's, Wat Tyler's, The Rye House Plot.
5. Write a brief history of the Popish Plot in 1678.

6. In whose reign did the following eminent persons flourish, and for what were they famous respectively :—Guy Earl of Warwick, Cardinal Pole, Bishop Latimer, George Villiers, Duke of Buckingham, Piers Gaveston, Lady Arabella Stuart, Dr. Sacheverell?
7. Who were the parties engaged in the following battles, and which was victorious :—Aboukir, La Hogue, Poitiers, Malplaquet, Vittoria, Bunker's Hill, Shrewsbury? Describe minutely the circumstances of any one of them.
8. What is the nature of the following ordinances, when were they passed, and by whom :—The Constitutions of Clarendon, the Bill of Rights, the Act of Settlement, the Roman Catholic Emancipation Act?

ANOTHER.

1. Give some account of the events which led to the passing of Magna Charta, and state its most important provisions.
2. Who were the following persons? State in whose reign they flourished, and the most important facts with which their names are connected :—Hotspur, Thomas Cromwell, Guilford, Lord Dudley, Daruley, Thomas à Becket, Philip II of Spain, Queen Henrietta Maria.
3. When were the following battles fought; who were the contending parties; who were the leaders; and what were the results?—Hexham, Flodden, Prestonpans, Edgehill, Landen, Talavera, Cape St. Vincent.
4. Sketch the lives and characters of any two of the following :—Lord Stratford, James I., Cranmer, Judge Jeffreys.
5. Give some account of the political and social state of England (1) at the accession of Henry VIII., (2) at the date of the Restoration.
6. Mention the most celebrated statesmen who lived in the reign (1) of William III., (2) of George III.; and sketch the character and life of one of them.
7. What wars were ended (1) by the treaty of Troyes, A.D. 1420, (2) by the peace of Aix-la-Chapelle, A.D. 1748? What were the chief articles agreed to in each case?

ANOTHER.

The same, with the following addition :

8. When were the following battles fought; who were the contending parties; who were the leaders, and what were their results?—
Hastings, Shrewsbury, Marston Moor, the Boyne, Blenheim, Fontenoy, Saratoga, Navarino, Fuentes d'Onor.

ANOTHER.

1. Trace the descent of Richard II. from William the Conqueror, and give a list of the intervening kings of England.

2. Who were the following persons? State in whose reign they flourished, and the most important facts with which their names are connected:—Lady Arabella Stewart, Sir Francis Drake, Earl Godwin, the Young Pretender, Archbishop Laud, Dr. Sacheverell, Lord Bacon, Froissart.
3. When were the following battles fought; who were the contending parties; who were the leaders; and what were the results? Barnet, Neville's Cross, Minden, Bosworth, Chalgrove Field, Langside, Albuera.
4. Sketch the lives and characters of any *two* of the following:—Sir Thomas More, Oliver Cromwell, Warren Hastings, Sir Robert Walpole.
5. Give some account of the political and social state of England—(1) at the accession of Queen Elizabeth—(2) at the date of the Revolution in 1688.
6. Explain the nature of the Habeas Corpus Act, the Petition of Right, and the Bill of Rights.
7. When was the union effected between Great Britain and Ireland?
Mention the principal articles of the Act of Union.

QUESTIONS IN THE OUTLINES OF HISTORY.

Set to Candidates for the situation of Clerk in the War Department.

OUTLINES OF HISTORY.

In all cases dates should be given.

1. Who were the contending parties in the following battles:—Marathon, Cannæ, Ilerda, Granicus, Chæronea, Pavia, Vittoria, Marengo, Borodino, Megiddo?
Describe minutely the circumstances and results of any three of them.
2. Mention any famous person or events connected with Alexandria, Troyes, Campo Formio, St. Jean d'Acre, Seringapatam, Toulon, Quebec, Elba, Issus.
3. Sketch *briefly* the lives and characters of Pericles, Scipio, Africanus the elder, Philip of Macedon, the Black Prince, Gustavus Adolphus.
4. What claims had William I., Stephen, James I., George I., to the English throne? Who were their immediate predecessors?
What European Sovereigns were contemporary with any of them?
5. Mention the most important events that occurred, and the most remarkable persons who flourished, *either* between 1500 or 1550, or between 1700 and 1750 A.D.
6. Who were the parties and who the most remarkable individuals engaged in the following wars, what were their causes and results, and what were the important actions fought in them?
The Peloponnesian War, the second Punic War, the Peninsular War, the American War.
7. Give some account of the establishment and extension of the Turkish power in Europe.

ANOTHER.

1. *Sketch briefly* the history of the Peloponnesian War ; mentioning the states concerned in it ; the chief men who took part in it ; its results.
2. Who were the contending parties in the following battles, and what were their results :—
Marathon, Wagram, Naseby, Culloden, Zama, Granicus, Marengo, Poitiers ?
Describe minutely the circumstances of any three of them.
3. Trace *briefly* the causes of the rise and fall of the power (1) of Venice, (2) of Spain. At what period was each at its greatest height of prosperity ? In what condition is each at present ?
4. Draw a parallel between the war with Russia and any other war in ancient or modern history.
5. Give a *brief* account of the life and character of any three of the Popes.
6. Sketch *briefly* the causes of the Great Rebellion in England.
7. Sketch *briefly* the life and character of any three of the following persons :—Vespasian, Mary, Queen of Scots, Alcibiades, Francis I. of France, Frederic the Great, Henry VIII.
8. Name the English sovereigns of the House of Plantagenet. Whom do you consider (1) the best (2) the worst of them ? Give reasons for your opinion.

ANOTHER.

1. Name the most celebrated victories of Alexander, and describe minutely any one of them.
2. Sketch *briefly* the leading events of the Second Punic War.
3. Write a *short* account of the life and times of Charlemagne.
4. Enumerate the leading English statesmen in the reign of William III., and write a short account of the life and character of any two of them.
5. Divide English history, since the Conquest, into periods, and state the grounds of your division.
6. What were the claims to the English throne of Stephen, Henry II. Henry IV., Edward IV. ?
7. What was the question at issue between Henry II. and Thomas à Becket ?
8. Give a short account of the policy and character (1) of Lord Strafford, (2) of Sir Robert Walpole.
9. Who were the contending parties in the following battles, and what were their results : Evesham, Pinkie, Fontenoy, Maida, Albuera, Assaye ? Describe minutely the circumstances of any two of them.

HISTORY OF ENGLAND AND THE CONSTITUTION.

Set to candidates for the situation of Clerk in the Parliament Office, or House of Commons.

HISTORY OF ENGLAND AND THE CONSTITUTION.

1. Describe shortly the principal political events which occurred between the execution of Charles the First and the assumption of the Protectorate by Cromwell.
2. What is the constitutional position of the cabinet council ?
3. Under what limitations were the regal powers exercised by the Prince Regent during the mental incapacity of George III. ?
4. What are the privileges of the House of Commons in regard to money-bills ?
5. When the House of Commons and the House of Lords disagree as to amendments introduced into a bill by one or other of them, what course has to be pursued ?
6. What was the nature of the claim to the English Crown advanced by or on behalf of the following persons :—(1) Perkin Warbeck, (2) Lady Jane Grey, (3) Mary, Queen of Scots, (4) the Duke of Monmouth ?

QUESTIONS IN THE HISTORY OF INDIA.

Set to candidates for the India House.

1. When was the Mogul dynasty established ? Mention with dates the names of some of the most distinguished of the great Moguls.
 2. What was the first origin of the East India Company ? When did it first establish itself in India ? Describe its gradual extension.
 3. What important measures in reference to the government of India were introduced in the years 1773, 1784, 1833 respectively ?
 4. On what occasions has the city of Delhi been taken and plundered ?
 5. Who were the following persons, mention when and where they flourished, and the most important facts connected with them. Hyder Ali, Sivajee, Akhbar Khan, Runjeet Singh, Scindiah, Holkar, Sir William Macnaghten, Sir Eyre Coote.
 6. What are the principal sources of the revenue of British India ? How is the land tax assessed ? What was the Zemindaree settlement established by Lord Cornwallis in 1793 ?
 7. Mention the date and the occasions on which the following battles were fought, and their results :—Moodkee, Plassey, Chillianwallah, Ghuznee, Buxar, Promé, Ferozeshah.
 8. Mention with dates the names of the most eminent governors of India in the present century, and briefly sketch the most important events which occurred during the government of each.
-

BOOK-KEEPING.

Set to candidates for the Education Office.

1. What is the meaning of the terms "Debit" and "Credit"?
2. Which side of an account is allotted to Debit accounts, and which to Credit accounts?
3. What is the Balance of an Account?
4. On which side of a Cash Book must the balance always fall?
5. On which side of a Cash Book should an amount paid away be entered?
6. A. transmits to B. 400*l.*, with directions to pay J. Brown 38*l.* 2*s.* 6*d.*, J. Smith 49*l.* 5*s.* 9*d.*, W. Eve 50*l.*, W. Robinson 99*l.* 13*s.* 9*d.*, each less 2½ per cent.; and W. Walker 47*l.* 16*s.* 8*d.*, H. Briggs 59*l.* 13*s.* 4*d.*, and Charles Bunce 61*l.* 8*s.*, each less 5 per cent.; and to retain the balance, if any, till further instructions. Supposing that B. has done all this, make out such an account as it would be necessary for him to send to A. to show exactly what has taken place.
7. Give the entries of the same transactions, as A. would enter them in his Cash Book on receiving the above account.
8. State in a few words what "Book-keeping by Double Entry" is, and in what it is preferable to "Book-keeping by Single Entry."

Set to Candidates for Temporary and Dockyard Clerkships in the Admiralty.

Read the following memorandum of transactions:—

					£	s.	d.
1856.							
Jan. 1.	Bought of J. Taylor:						
	2 qr. casks Old Port at 42 <i>l.</i>	-	-	-	21	0	0
	10 doz. Geneva, 21 <i>s.</i>	-	-	-	10	10	0
"	Returned to J. Taylor:						
	1 hhd. Sherry at 24 <i>l.</i>	-	-	-	12	0	0
	Less dock charges to be paid by me	-	-	-	2	3	4
"	Accepted Bill drawn by John Taylor at 3 months						
	(and took his receipt as for balance of a/c)	-			21	0	0

1. State what books these transactions would be recorded in, and which would be placed in each.
2. Give a copy of J. Taylor's a/c in my Ledger after the requisite entries have been made in it.
3. Give a similar copy of my a/c in J. Taylor's Ledger.

PRINCIPLES OF BOOK-KEEPING BY DOUBLE ENTRY.

Set to candidates for the Admiralty at Somerset House, Office of Works, &c.

1. What is Book-keeping by Double Entry, and what Book-keeping by Single Entry?
2. What books should (in your opinion) be used in Book-keeping by Double Entry?
3. (a) Which of the books you have named is indispensable in any system of Book-keeping?

- (b) Are any others necessary to Book-keeping by Double Entry, and which?
- (c) If any of those you have named as proper to be used in Double Entry Book-keeping can be avoided, shew how it can be done.
4. At the end of a year a merchant balances his ledger :
- (a) Describe the process.
- (b) What errors would not be checked by balancing the ledger, and how are they guarded against in practice?
5. Has Book-keeping by Double Entry any superiority over Book-keeping by Single Entry, except the check it gives on the accuracy of the ledger postings?
6. How should the following accounts be closed?—
- (a) Merchandise.
- (b) Profit and Loss.
- (c) Cash.
- (d) Private expenses.
7. At the present time the following is a correct statement of John Smith's position :—He has a house worth 550*l.*, furniture and fixtures worth 250*l.*, a horse and cart worth 60*l.*, various goods to the value of 970*l.*, and debts due to him from A. Jones 50*l.*, B. Wing 60*l.*, and G. Brown 75*l.*; he has besides 32*l.* 7*s.* 4*d.* in cash, but he owes to James Thompson 49*l.*, to G. Jack 127*l.*, and to W. Craven 694*l.*.

Rule a sheet of paper to serve as a ledger, and make all the entries which Smith's ledger should have in it to shew his position to be as above stated.

8. I buy wine of A. for £50, and sell it to B. for £55; B. pays me in a bill for £25. and cash for £30, and I then pay A. on account. Give the journal entries A. would make for these transactions, and also those of B. (Rule paper in the proper journal form to make the above entries on).

9. On the 1st of December I had the following transactions :—

In hand	£	s.	d.
	427	2	5
Paid J. Smith	40	11	7
Johnson's bill due this day paid by me	98	7	7
S. Sewell paid me	39	7	6
viz.—a/c	£40	0	0
less amount allowed..	0	12	6
Discounted with Williams & Co. three bills due in three months, paying six per cent. discount	405	0	0
Paid Patrick Costello	444	7	6
viz.	£450	0	0
less 1½ %	5	12	6

Rule a Cash-book, and enter in it as many of these facts as you can.

ARITHMETIC.

Set to all candidates who are required to show a knowledge of "Arithmetic, including Vulgar and Decimal Fractions."

Reduction.

1. In 23,221 grains of gold how many pounds, ounces, &c. ?
2. Reduce 2 miles, 1 furlong, 12 poles, 1 foot, 8 inches, to inches.

Proportion.

3. Find the income-tax on 6,150*l.* 10*s.* at 7*d.* in the pound.
4. What weight of sugar may be bought for 93*l.* 12*s.* when the cost of 6 cwt. 2 qrs. is 27*l.* 14*s.* 8*d.* ?

Practice.

5. Find the value of 6,723 pieces of cloth, each piece being worth 1*l.* 8*s.* 8*d.*
6. Find the cost of 4 cwt. 3 qrs. 22½ lbs. at 1*l.* 9*s.* 2*d.* per cwt.

Interest.

7. Find the simple interest on 291*l.* 13*s.* 4*d.* at 3½*d.* per cent. for 6 years.
8. How much will 3,500*l.* amount to in 4 years at 4½ per cent. compound interest ?

Fractions.

9. Add together $\frac{2}{3}$, $\frac{4}{5}$, $1\frac{1}{2}$ $2\frac{1}{3}$.
10. Subtract $5\frac{7}{10}$ from $8\frac{1}{2}$.
11. Multiply $9\frac{1}{2}$ by $3\frac{1}{2}$.
12. Divide $6\frac{1}{2}$ by $9\frac{1}{2}$.

Decimals.

13. Add together 501·1306, ·96, 6·401302, and 72.
14. Subtract 901·53629 from 30640·48.
15. Multiply 12·403 by ·3016.
16. Divide 91·4 by 9020·4 to 4 places of decimals.
17. Divide 4·37 by ·0104 to 3 places of decimals.
18. Reduce 1·85 of 3*s.* 4*d.* to the decimal of a guinea.

Set to Clerks in the Post Office at Dublin, Edinburgh, and London, the Metropolitan Police Courts, the Department of Science and Art, the Board of Trade (Supplementary), the Board of Fisheries (Scotland) and the Prisons Department.

Reduction.

1. Reduce 3 tons 9 cwts, 2 qrs. 4 lbs. 6 oz., to oz.
How many miles, furlongs, &c., are there in 174,082 inches ?
How many lbs., oz., &c., are there in 228,908 grains of gold ?
Reduce 3 acres, 20 poles, to square feet.

Proportion.

5. Find the income-tax on 7,530*l.* 1*s.* 4½*d.* at 16*d.* in the pound.
6. If 17 cwt. 3 qrs. 14 lbs. of barley cost 8*l.* 18*s.* 9*d.*, how much may be bought for 5*l.* 12*s.* 6*d.*?
7. How much will a creditor lose on a debt of 5,342*l.* 5*s.* when a bankrupt can only pay 13*s.* 6*d.* in the pound?
8. A man working 6½ hours a day does a piece of work in 6 days; how many hours a day must he work in order to do it in 5 days?

Practice.

9. Find the value of 3,107 sheep, each sheep being worth 1*l.* 1*s.* 7½.
10. Find the dividend on 3,762*l.* 10*s.* at 8*s.* 2½*d.* in the pound.
11. Find the value of 14 oz. 8 dwt. 20 grs. of gold at 3*l.* 17*s.* 6*d.* per oz.
12. What will the painting of a room cost at 2*s.* 3*d.* the square yard whose height is 10 feet, width 15 feet, and length 19 feet?

SUBJECTS FOR ENGLISH COMPOSITION.

SUBJECTS SET CHIEFLY IN COMPETITIVE EXAMINATIONS.

On the beneficial results of Commerce in Ancient and Modern Times.

Set to candidates for the Office of the Committee of Council for Education.

Suppose that you are clerk or secretary to the Chairman of the East India Company:

That he has received a letter from the President of the Board of Control asking, (1) Whether the Company have any information as to the origin of the mutinies? (2) What are the latest accounts they have received of the state of India?

That he has given you the following rough notes of a reply, directing you to write a letter from them,—

- (1) No positive information; doubtful whether they originate with Mahomedans or Hindus.
- (2) By latest accounts Delhi had not fallen. Troops in good spirits, hoping to take it on arrival of reinforcements. No more mutinies recently. Telegraph expected immediately; on its arrival, will communicate.

You are at liberty to expand the substance here given to any length you please, or to add anything which occurs to you.

Time allowed. 2 hours.

ANOTHER.

A comparison between the English national character, and that of any other people, ancient or modern.

Time allowed, 3 hours.

PAPER OF THE INDIAN CONFERENCE

...and that it is the duty of the Indian people to ...

...and that it is the duty of the Indian people to ...

Time allowed, 2 hours.

PAPER OF THE INDIAN CONFERENCE

...and that it is the duty of the Indian people to ...

Time allowed, 2 hours.

PAPER OF THE INDIAN CONFERENCE

...and that it is the duty of the Indian people to ...

PAPER OF THE INDIAN CONFERENCE

...and that it is the duty of the Indian people to ...

Time allowed, 2 hours.

Not less than 2 full pages should be written.

PAPER OF THE INDIAN CONFERENCE

...and that it is the duty of the Indian people to ...

Not less than 2 full pages should be written.

Time allowed, 1½ hours.

Supposing that a friend in Australia has asked you to describe either the Crystal Palace or the Manchester Exhibition, write a letter in answer to his request.

Two full pages at least should be written.

Time allowed, 2 hours.

These exercises are intended to test the power of writing correct and grammatical English.



